

After 25 Years of Intrigue

CIA Reportedly Is Instructed Not to Interfere in Greece

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Central Intelligence Agency has reportedly been instructed by top officials of the Nixon administration not to interfere in the internal affairs of Greece nor to play favorites among Greek politicians.

These orders, according to well-placed officials, reflect the current thinking of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and of the Director of Central Intelligence, William Colby—that Americans should keep out of the politics of other countries as much as possible. The CIA is said to have been deeply involved in Greek politics for 25 years.

Until the last few weeks of the Athens military junta, according to high American officials and to Greek sources, American operatives remained quite close to the men in power in Greece.

A U.S. specialist on Greece said that the CIA continued to maintain about 60 full-time operatives in Greece and that some had been there 15 years or longer.

The agency, the specialist said, exchanged views, but there are differences that will be restated for further discussion. Mr. Stajduhar said the four representatives would meet again tomorrow morning.

A UN Security Council resolution last night extended the mandate of the UN force here to enable it to patrol buffer zones to be established between the Turkish Army and the Greek Cypriot National Guard.

As the commission to draw cease-fire lines met, the Turks released the first group of Greek Cypriot captives. The group consisted of 130 women, children and old men, mainly from Nicosia suburbs overrun by the Turks.

Statements taken from the group said they had been raped by Turkish soldiers during their captivity. Greek officials said complaints would be passed on to the International Red Cross after the police took statements from the women.

The Geneva agreement stipulated an exchange of prisoners of war as soon as the cease-fire went into effect.

Meanwhile, on the political front, President Glafkos Clerides said today he will resign unless Greek Cypriot factions stop squabbling among themselves.

Addressing a meeting of local publishers and newspaper editors, Mr. Clerides said the dissolution between groups supporting and opposing Archbishop Makarios, ousted as President in the July 15 coup, will lead the country to ruin if it continues.

He also said that he will reshuffle his cabinet in the next week to give it a broader mandate.

Ioannidis Released
ATHENS, Aug. 2 (Reuters)—Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, strongman of the previous regime in Greece, has been released from duty for six months, the armed forces high command announced tonight.

The announcement said that Gen. Ioannidis requested the move.

Gen. Ioannidis, former chief of the feared military police, led the army coup last November that toppled former President George Papadopoulos.

Warning on Truce
ATHENS, Aug. 2 (Reuters)—Greece is prepared to denounce the Geneva three-power agreement which was supposed to enforce the Cyprus cease-fire if Turkey continues to violate it, according to a statement broadcast by the state-controlled Athens Radio.

The statement, also published in the Greek press, was not a formal government statement. It quoted official sources as saying that Greece was ready to proceed with "other steps" if Turkey failed to comply with the agreement, signed with Greece and Britain on Tuesday. The agreement called for a military standstill.

The statement was broadcast after reports of new Turkish advances in the Kyrenia area.

German Blockbuster Explodes in London
LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—A German blockbuster bomb—or part of one—exploded in London's East End today, bringing back memories of the blitz of World War II.

The explosion was a mystery because only hours earlier army demolition experts reported that they had successfully defused the main TNT charge of a 2,500-pound blockbuster dropped by German bombers on Plaistow in 1941.

The bomb, found buried at a construction site, was nicknamed "Hermann" after Hermann Goering, who headed the Luftwaffe during its raids a generation ago. The area was cleared and the

had close contact not only with George Papadopoulos, the Greek colonel who led the 1967 coup, but also with his successor, Brig. Gen. Demetrios Ioannidis.

Col. Papadopoulos, who was deposed in November, was among many Greek political and military figures who received personal subsidies over many years from the intelligence agency, two U.S. officials said. Another source said Col. Papadopoulos had received money from the agency since 1952.

The CIA stopped its subsidies for Greek political figures about two years ago, a high American official said.

The operative closest to Gen. Ioannidis was said to have been Peter Koromilas, a Greek-American who also went by the name of Korom. An American official said Mr. Koromilas had been sent to Athens to confer with Gen. Ioannidis shortly before the July 15 coup in Cyprus, which was headed by Greek officers.

James Potts, the agency's station chief in Athens from 1968 to 1972, was described as having been on close terms throughout his stay with Col. Papadopoulos.

Mr. Potts was listed as a political officer in the American Embassy. He served earlier in Athens from 1960 to 1964 as deputy station chief of the agency.

Farewell Party
A State Department official said that when Mr. Potts left Athens in August, 1972, his farewell party was attended by virtually every member of the military junta. The American Ambassador, Henry Tasca, seeing who was present, turned and walked out, the source said, after which he sent a cable to Washington protesting Mr. Potts's action.

Ambassador Tasca had adopted a chilly attitude toward the Athens junta and was appalled that the CIA section chief would give a party that contradicted the position the American ambassador had taken.

State Department officials who have served in Greece commented in background interviews on what they described as a negative role played in the past by the agency in Greek affairs.

One of them mentioned John Maury, the agency's station chief in Athens from 1962 to 1968.

"Maury worked on behalf of the palace in 1965," the official said. "He helped King Constantine buy Center Union deputies so that the George Papadopoulos government was toppled."

Mr. Maury, 61, left the agency somewhat more than a year ago and is now assistant secretary of defense for congressional relations.

Papadopoulos Flirt
The agency also flirted briefly with Mr. Papadopoulos and his Harvard-educated son, Andreas, in the early 1960s, a former Greek official said.

"In the beginning, say about 1960 or '62, the CIA used Andreas as an agent, as a resource, and supported him," a Greek source said. "His buddy was Campbell."

He added, referring to Laughton Campbell, the CIA station chief from 1959 to 1962.

In his 1970 book, "Democracy at Gunpoint," Andreas Papadopoulos describes a scene in 1961 in which he had an altercation with Mr. Campbell.

Now retired and living in Washington, Mr. Campbell declined to talk about his Greek service.

A knowledgeable Greek said that Stavros Miltos, an operative who objected to the "cozy" relationship between the agency and the junta leaders during the last seven years, was moved out of Greece and sent to Iran and later to the Far East.

Greek-Americans Recruited
Mr. Milton was described as one of numerous Greek-Americans recruited by the agency in the early days of its operations in Greece. Another was said to be Thomas Karamessines, a 57-year-old New Yorker who served in Athens from 1947 to 1948, during the struggle against the Communists, then again as station chief from 1951 to 1953.

Mr. Karamessines rose to head the agency's clandestine services before his retirement recently.

The agency also used enterprises of Thomas Pappas, the 75-year-old Greek-American industrialist, as a cover for its operations in Greece, according to the Greek source.

A spokesman at the headquarters of the agency in Langley, Va., said he had no general comment on the allegations. He did say, however, that CIA agents follow orders approved at the highest level in Washington.



ACROSS THE RIVER—With a bridge near Duc Duc, South Vietnam, blown up by saboteurs during continuing fighting in the area, civilians use a punt to cross the river.

Saigon Forces' Attacks Blunt Enemy Drive

SAIGON, Aug. 2 (UPI)—Counterattacking government forces today blunted the Communist offensive southwest of Danang, South Vietnam's second-largest city, by retaking four villages and two outposts, a district chief reported. It was the first government advance in the current fighting.

At the same time, government forces lost another base 27 miles southwest of the city, the Que Son

district chief, Maj. Dinh Son Hung, said.

Local militia and troops of the 24 Infantry Division, he said, retook the villages of Son Lam, Son Thang, Son Chau and Son Trung.

Backed by A-37 fighter-bombers, the government forces then recaptured Son Vang and Nui Dat bases nearby, Maj. Hung said.

He said two other nearby bases remained in Communist hands, and the North Vietnamese drove

defenders from Hoa Tao base, three miles northwest of Que Son.

Yesterday Communist gunners fired five rockets at the sprawling Danang air base in the third attack in 15 days against one of South Vietnam's most important military installations.

In Cambodia, rebel gunners fired two 107-mm rockets into the southern sector of Phnom Penh yesterday, and four others into the southern outskirts of the capital, wounding six civilians.

China Said to Offer Laos Incentive on Ties

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—U.S. intelligence specialists say the People's Republic of China has been offering inducements to the new coalition government in Laos to establish closer ties between the two countries.

They report that among the inducements were indications that the Chinese might turn over to the Laotian government a network of roads built by Chinese troops in northwestern Laos.

This road system, built during a decade, has been a source of concern to U.S. and Thai officials, who feared it would provide access for Chinese forces to move against Thailand, if Peking chose such a course.

The 14,000 to 15,000 Chinese troops who built and guarded the roads, which stretch out of southern China, controlled a section of Laos throughout much of the Indochina war. U.S. planes kept watch on the progress of the road construction but did not attack. The Chinese labor gangs were protected by more than 120 anti-aircraft guns tied into the most sophisticated radar.

Along with the offer to turn over the roads, the Chinese were said to have offered to withdraw the remainder of their forces back into China, probably by next spring.

Aid Program
Chinese diplomats also were reported to have dangled the possibility of an aid program, proposed a training program for Laotian technicians in China and offered to set up an air service that would link Vietnamese with Peking and Canton.

Analysts viewed the Chinese move as designed to outmaneuver Russian and North Vietnamese efforts to gain influence with the cabinet next week.

The Information Ministry said the meeting will be held Friday at Gen. Franco's El Pardo Palace. It did not say why the meeting was called or whether Gen. Franco, 81, will be at the palace when the cabinet meets.

The meeting will be presided over by Juan Carlos de Borbon, the minister said. It also said Premier Carlos Arias Navarro will meet with his cabinet Thursday to prepare for the session.

Six Combat Ships
Today, Mr. Colby said, there are six Soviet surface combat ships, one submarine, nine minesweepers and 11 support ships in that ocean.

But he said there have been surges in Soviet deployment, "highly responsive to U.S. naval activities" following the Indo-Pakistani war in November, 1971, and during the Arab-Israeli war last October.

"Soviet leaders have shown that they will maintain a naval presence in the ocean at least equal to, if not greater than, that of the U.S. Navy," Mr. Colby said.

He said the authorization of the Diego Garcia expansion by Congress "will certainly attract their attention."

The Soviet Union, he said, "would react in some fashion" to establish a countervailing force if its leaders were to believe that the United States is establishing a permanent support base in the area.

Military intervention, he said, "does not appear to figure prominently in Soviet plans."

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new Laotian coalition, which is said to be increasingly under the domination of its pro-Communist Pathet Lao members.

Influence Ebbes
U.S. influence has ebbed in Laos with the advent of the coalition, which took power in April from the nominally neutralist regime supported for years by the United States.

The U.S. and Thai governments have reported that their military forces were withdrawn from Laos in conformity with the terms of the Laotian peace accords.

But, according to U.S. intelligence estimates, there still are more than 40,000 North Vietnamese soldiers in Laos, two months after the last foreign troops were supposed to have been removed. Most of the North Vietnamese are said to be concentrated in southern Laos along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, near the borders of South Vietnam and Cambodia.

60% of India's Elite Support Plan to Build A-Bomb in Poll

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2 (AP)—Almost 60 per cent of educated Indians want to use India's nuclear know-how to make atomic bombs, despite Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's repeated pledges not to, an opinion poll shows.

Only 35 per cent of those questioned supported Mrs. Gandhi's pledge, while 5 per cent had no opinion.

The recently released poll was taken about a month after India's May 18 nuclear explosion. It reflected the views of the 25

per cent minority which is literate. Questioners surveyed 1,000 persons in New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

"We have found that these areas reflect the whole of political India," said E.P.W. de Costa, director of the Indian Institute for Public Opinion, which took the poll.

The 20-year-old private company is affiliated with Gallup International Research Institutes.

Support for Bomb
It found that 53 per cent of those questioned felt advocacy of nuclear weapons violated India's tradition of nonviolence. But even among those persons, the poll showed, 75 per cent want to go ahead with the bomb.

Ninety per cent expressed pride in the test while 10 per cent said it had raised India's standing in the international community.

Such widespread sentiment for a nuclear arsenal seemed likely to have a hawkish effect on Mrs. Gandhi as new decisions come up on whether to build atomic weapons.

The survey found 11 per cent of those questioned wanted the new technology to be devoted exclusively to nuclear weapons and 49 per cent wanted it applied to bombs as well as economic development.

Deterrent Seen
Three-fourths of those questioned also believed the nuclear test already was acting as a deterrent against aggression by Pakistan, India's leading critic.

The director of India's private Institute of Defense Studies and Analysis, K. Subramanyam, echoed that view yesterday in a speech in which he said Mrs. Gandhi's pledge could be re-evaluated if the world strategic situation changed.

He warned against any attempt to institutionalize the pledge by a constitutional amendment, which he said would remove India's "new bargaining leverage" in international politics.

Arab League Decides Not to Boycott Fiat
BEIRUT, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ)—The Arab countries have decided against boycotting Fiat S.p.A. but will monitor reports and editorials on Arab affairs by the Fiat-owned newspaper La Stampa, Mohammed Mahjoub, Egypt's commissioner general of the Arab League boycott of Israel said.

"The conference of boycott officials here studied documents put forward by Fiat. These documents denied the company has set up a plant or an industrial institution in Israel," Mr. Mahjoub said. The documents pledged that no such industries would be launched in the future by Fiat in Israel. He said Fiat also pledged to ban pro-Israel or anti-Arab reports or editorials in La Stampa.

Guards' Strike Disrupts System

France Takes Tough Steps in Jail Revolt

PARIS, Aug. 2 (Reuters)—Convicts could neither be jailed nor released in France today because of a nationwide strike of prison guards and a prisoner rebellion.

Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski ordered police to turn the ancient transit cells of the Paris Palace of Justice into a temporary prison to make sure that criminals newly convicted of serious crimes would not be set free for want of an available jail.

Mr. Poniatowski also doubled to 48 hours the time that police are allowed to detain suspects before having them charged.

These measures were taken as a result of the government's decision to toughen its policy toward both the striking guards and the rebellious prisoners.

Justice Minister Jean Lecanuet has declared to prison guards that nothing will be done to improve the situation and their working conditions until calm is restored and Mr. Poniatowski has ordered police to shoot any convicts who try to escape.

The prison rioting, which has left six prisoners dead, caused widespread damage and prompted the guards' walkout, continued for a 12th day today.

It spread to France's overseas territories with a mutiny in the jail on the Caribbean island of Guadeloupe. Convicts sowed seeds of guards and three persons were injured when police intervened.

In France, the grievances of the prisoners and guards led to a rare show of solidarity. Convicts in Arras, northern France, joined their guards on a hunger strike, and prisoners in Nice and Mulhouse, near the German border, issued statements of sympathy with their dissatisfied jailers.

Justice sources said that the unrest in the jails had begun to affect judges' decisions. Fewer persons were being ordered into preventive detention, the sources said.

With few guards still available to receive new prisoners or to release convicts who have completed their terms, Mr. Poniatowski turned the basement of

the Palace of Justice here into a temporary jail. The quarters are usually used as a brief transit point for prisoners on the way to jail or to trial.

The newspaper Le Monde called the quarters "notoriously foul."

It said there were no facilities for sleeping or eating there. Conditions in French jails, many of which are more than 100 years old, were cited by the chief reason for revolt. Jailers also want conditions and wage increases.

Aide Warns French Farm Of Sanctions to End Violence
PARIS, Aug. 2 (Reuters)—French Agriculture Minister Christian Bonnet today threatened to withhold state aid from farmers who use violence to protest falling incomes.

His warning was issued today as 350 fishermen from the southwest part of Saint-Jean-de-Luz joined militant farmers to block streams of Spain-bound traffic on the main road near Biarritz. The fishermen were protesting French imports of Spanish tuna.

Recent violent demonstrations by French farmers have disrupted Spanish roads and railroads. Yesterday, 10,000 farmers at Perpignan, in central France, demonstrated against Common Market farm policy. They broke into government offices and slashed tires on official cars before being dispersed by riot police.

Wine to Motorists
Winegrowers in Narbonne, near the Spanish border, blocked traffic and gave out free wine to disgruntled motorists, while at Toulouse and Ussel, farmers halted trains.

Today, in an interview with the financial newspaper Le Nouveau Journal, Mr. Bonnet said: "I will show no indulgence to those who resort to such acts."

"I shall go even further than legal sanctions. I plan to ask the government (at next week's cabinet meeting) to withdraw financial aid from farmers found guilty [of violent acts]."

Dutch Farmers Protest
THE HAGUE, Aug. 2 (Reuters)—Thousands of Dutch farmers, protesting Common Market farm rules and dwindling incomes, today blocked roads and railroads.

Filipino Troops Recapture Town
COTABATO, CITY, Philippines, Aug. 2 (AP)—Government troops recaptured the town of Upi from Moslem and Christian rebels yesterday and freed about 2,000 civilian hostages after a night of heavy fighting. It was reported.

Reports said that at least 20 rebels here were killed. Some government troops were wounded, but there were no reports of government or civilian deaths.

The civilian hostages were held in the compounds of the Roman Catholic Notre Dame School and Episcopal St. Francis School in the predominantly Moslem town of about 35,000 persons. Seventeen civilians were wounded yesterday morning when a mortar shell hit the Notre Dame library, one of the wounded reported after a helicopter brought him to Cotabato Provincial Hospital.

Monaco Hotel Strike Continues for 2d Day
MONTE CARLO, Aug. 2 (AP)—A strike of hotel and restaurant personnel in the leading tourist resort of Monaco entered the second day today, with executives and supervisory employees trying to provide minimum services for clients at the height of the tourist season.

The striking workers, who are paid from a service percentage added onto the clients' bills, are asking for an extra month's pay at the end of the year.

Arab Guerrillas May Open Moscow Office
MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (UPI)—The Soviet Union agreed today to the opening of a representative office here by the Palestine Liberation Organization, Arab diplomatic sources said tonight.

It would be the first time that any Palestinian organization has achieved any degree of recognition here, although the Soviet Union has long been the Palestinian cause.

The sources said that the mission sent to Mr. the Viet Cong and the Soviet government.

The Arab sources said agreement for the PLO reached during talks PLO leader Yasser Arafat Ponomarev, head Soviet Communist party national department.

Mr. Arafat's trip to Moscow was criticized earlier three Palestinian guerrilla organizations in Beirut. "It that his mission is not representative. The critic appeared in a press release by the Arab Liberation Front Marxist Popular Front Liberation of Palestine Popular Front for the L of Palestine-General Con The Palestine Liberation mission in the way it is set, does not represent opinion of the PLO, and one particular trend of press statement said.

Attempted Bomb
BEIRUT, Aug. 2 (AP)—A city police thwarted a bombing of the Pan American Airways office on Beirut's crowded bank today.

An army explosives expert defused the bomb which placed in front of Pan American.

Amin Drops Plan To Invade, Annex Part of Tanzania

KAMPALA, Aug. 2 (UPI)—President Idi Amin today called off a threatened invasion of neighboring Tanzania after mobilizing thousands of troops and threatening to annex a large part of that country.

We in Uganda have no intention of invading one inch of any African country," Gen. Amin said in a telegram to Liberian President William Tolbert Jr.

"I have instructed my soldiers not to cross into any section of Tanzania," the President said, although he again blamed Tanzania for precipitating the crisis.

Gen. Amin's statement seemed to defuse the tense situation created yesterday when Uganda accused Tanzania of repeated military provocation.

Pilot Strike Disrupts Air India Schedule
NEW DELHI, Aug. 2 (AP)—Air India pilots went on strike today in a dispute over new scheduling that means pilots and their families will no longer reside abroad.

Airline chairman J.R.D. Tata said the government-owned airline will try to run a partial service with the help of executive pilots. Two flights for London are scheduled early tomorrow with executives at the controls. Transatlantic service was canceled.

3 Sentenced in Fatal Fire
KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 2 (AP)—Five persons were sentenced to death today for killing three rival tribesmen by locking them in a room and setting it afire.

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Spanish Prince Calls His First Cabinet Meeting
MADRID, Aug. 2 (UPI)—The acting chief of state, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, today convened an extraordinary meeting of the cabinet next week.

It was the first time the 36-year-old prince has called the cabinet into session. Sources close to the government said it indicated that ailing Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who delegated power to Juan Carlos two weeks ago, was not planning to resign it the time being.

The Information Ministry said the meeting will be held Friday at Gen. Franco's El Pardo Palace. It did not say why the meeting was called or whether Gen. Franco, 81, will be at the palace when the cabinet meets.

The meeting will be presided over by Juan Carlos de Borbon, the minister said. It also said Premier Carlos Arias Navarro will meet with his cabinet Thursday to prepare for the session.

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مكتبة الأصيل

Votes Seen for Ouster

port for Nixon in Senate reported to Be Dwindling

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Support for President Nixon's impeachment has been ebbing steadily in the Senate, and the Senate may not have enough votes to oust a President when the House passes a bill of impeachment.

ts Puts Bite Comments Meat Supply

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Critics of how much meat is being sold in the United States are saying that one less hamburger would be sold for the world's population, they said. But they said, they could make the point by reducing the number of dogs and cats by 50 percent, otherwise would suddenly more grain for the world, he said recently. "I am not out to limit numbers or to cut down the number of dogs and cats," he said. "I do not advocate anything. On the other hand, if some people are serious about proposing to cut back on ham, then I want to know they feel about the and the dogs and the cats."

ar's Term en Dean

Continued from Page 1
The House of Representatives has passed a resolution to censure rather than impeach the President. Paul Findley, R-Ill., introduced a House resolution to censure the President for "negligent maladministration" but not for "gross negligence." Delbert Latta, R-Ohio, a member of the Judiciary Committee, said the House should give members the option to censure instead of impeach at the end of the month. Latta said to have been introduced by the House GOP John Rhodes of Arizona, said at giving members from the dilemma of an amendment which would give some of their constituents, day, House Speaker Carl Albert, rejected the proposal, contrary to House party rules. Latta's spokesman, Gerren, indicated a White House in strategy over the amendment, assigned President the role of the underdog in the House contest. Latta and other presidential spokesmen had stressed a side of the proceeding, responding to news, Mr. Warren called an uphill political struggle. "If you had to do it, you'd have to place the role of the underdog in the House contest," Latta said. "If he was speaking only political situation in the House, it would not be the possible Senate impeachment were approved by the Judiciary Committee. Latta said the House would be ready in four days for representatives to listen to tape recordings of Mr. Nixon's talks with

in U.S. Poll Nixon Doing or Poor Job

YORK, Aug. 2 (UPI).—A survey reports that 68 percent of the American people feel that Nixon is not doing a good job. The survey was taken before the final vote by the House Committee, was 3 per cent more than the President's rating, when he equaled the low, the survey said. The survey also said that its most recent made between July 17 and 20, a section of 1,447 nationwide, asked the question: "Do you think Nixon is doing a good or poor job?" The survey said that 68 percent gave Mr. Nixon a "poor" rating, 28 percent gave him a "good" rating, and 4 percent were not sure how they felt. Nixon's rating was taken before the House Committee's vote on the President's impeachment. The survey was taken by the Gallup Organization, a Washington, D.C., firm.

That is the view of about a dozen of the Senate's best vote counters, surveyed this week by The Washington Post. While stressing that senators are not locked into any final positions and may well shift their views during the course of the anticipated trial, they estimate that 58 to 60 senators probably are already "leaning toward" a vote to oust Mr. Nixon from office. And they say that, with the tide appearing to be running steadily against the President, there is a very strong chance that the two-thirds vote (67 of the 100 senators) needed to oust him from office will eventually be obtained.

On the other hand, they say that, with the tide appearing to be running steadily against the President, there is a very strong chance that the two-thirds vote (67 of the 100 senators) needed to oust him from office will eventually be obtained. "I'd say it's about 60 to 40," said one of the two best GOP vote-counters in the Senate. "I see no pluses whatever for the President. I think his chances of getting convicted are a helluva lot stronger than a few weeks ago. If Barry Goldwater leaves the reservation, it's all over." Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., former GOP national chairman and a candidate for re-election to the Senate, said today, "I've been hearing 80 to 40 against the President. I'm not certain it's accurate and don't know what the mood of the country will be in a few months when we get to a vote. Suppose inflation improves and people get tired of the impeachment issue—maybe he'll come up in the polls." Sen. Dole added that he has not made up his mind yet and said, "I don't feel any obligation to get out and defend the President. I feel the duty of a senator would be willing to do so if they had all the facts, but who's going to stand up and say anything if it turns out to be less than accurate?"

Support Ebbing
"His support is eroding every day," said Sen. Gale McGee, D-Wyo., who supported the President on most military and foreign-policy issues during the Vietnam war. "If anybody's guess," said Russell Long, D-La., also a Nixon supporter on many policy issues. "There may not be enough votes at the moment, but his position has eroded. There is every indication it's going to get worse. I'd say more than half would vote for conviction now. I don't know how I'm going to vote." A prominent GOP senator has placed the anti-Nixon vote at 58 to 42 at present, another at 59 to 41, with the 20 others possibly going either way. The Senate's two best Democratic vote-counters both said that they "think there will be enough votes" unless the President comes up with new evidence to overcome the impact of what has already come out. Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, cautioned that it is "precipitous to say" how the final vote will come out, warning that neither he nor virtually any other senator he knew is "locked into anything." "Even people who have already tentatively made up their minds can change them," Sen. Tower said. He said he has no leaning one way or the other. (Sen. Tower is generally viewed as pro-Nixon.)

Widespread Feeling
Nevertheless, there appears to be strong and widespread feeling among senators that President Nixon has been losing ground for months and has made no gains whatever in the Senate. Possibly the most significant factor is the shrinkage of what has been called the "hard-core" pro-Nixon vote. A few months ago, White House backers were walking around scoffing at the possibility of impeachment and asserting, "We've got 40 to 50 votes against conviction by the Senate." That confident tone is gone and conservatives who were believed to be Nixon bitter-enders are talking privately about wanting out. A Southern Republican, thought to be fanatically loyal to the President, has shifted in recent months and has been telling associates that unless the White House comes up with some amazing new evidence on Mr. Nixon's behalf, he finds it hard to imagine himself voting "no" when the verdict is voted on following the Senate trial. He said he fervently hopes the President will resign before it comes to that, and save the nation and the GOP from severe disruption. This view is shared by many Republicans.

Bonn Protests Harassment on Road to Berlin

BERLIN, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Guenter Gaus, West Germany's permanent representative in East Berlin, today formally protested East German interference on the access routes to West Berlin. The meeting at the East German Foreign Ministry was set up at Bonn's request following a week of Communist harassment on the superhighways from West Germany to Berlin. East Germany has protested Bonn's decision to place the Federal Environment Office in West Berlin and turned back a high Berlin official Wednesday. East German officials said that the presence of the office violated the four-power status of Berlin, according to which West Berlin has links with but is not part of West Germany.



Dr. Ralph Cooke Sherri Guyer

Doctor Slays Intruder, 18, A Girl Whom He Delivered

ELKIN, N.C., Aug. 2 (AP).—A doctor fired a shotgun at intruders in his office and killed one of them, a girl he had delivered 18 years ago, police reported. Dr. Ralph Cooke, 66, a general practitioner, told sheriff's deputies that he fired the gun at three persons who dashed for the door when he found them in his office early Wednesday morning. Dr. Cooke said he had been sleeping in the office because of recent burglaries in which drugs, guns and money had been stolen. Sherri Guyer was fatally wounded. Two male companions escaped and, later, a suspect was arrested. The physician said the girl's father came to him, held out his hand and said, "Doctor, you know I didn't raise her to be like this. You brought her into the world and you took her out." No charges were filed against Dr. Cooke.

West's GOP Governors Split On Reagan's Chances for '76

By George Skelton
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Aug. 2 (UPI).—California Gov. Ronald Reagan's fellow Republican governors in the West rate his chances of winning the 1976 presidential nomination as practically zero if Vice-President Ford wants it. Even if Mr. Ford does not seek the nomination, two of the governors believe the odds are stacked against Gov. Reagan. Two other Republicans interviewed at the window of the annual Western Governors' Conference earlier this week said that Gov. Reagan would enjoy strong support if Mr. Ford is not a candidate. Gov. Reagan, who did not attend the conference because of "other commitments," has made several political trips around the United States in recent months to position himself for a probable try for the nomination. Gov. Reagan intends to campaign for Republican candidates throughout the nation this fall, a strategy that could earn him political KOs cashable in 1976. After he retires from office in January, the California plans to embark on a nationwide speaking tour to assess his chances of capturing the presidential nomination, which eluded him in 1968.

Ex-Sen. Brewster Wins New Trial In 'Gratuity' Case

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP).—The U.S. Court of Appeals today overturned the conviction of former Maryland Sen. Daniel Brewster and ordered a new trial on charges that he accepted illegal gratuities. The Appeals Court said that U.S. District Judge George Hart Jr. failed to give adequate instructions to the jury. The court said Judge Hart failed to make a sufficient distinction between receiving bribery payments and accepting illegal gratuities. Mr. Brewster, a Democrat, was accused of accepting a bribe in return for his votes. He was found guilty in 1972 of a lesser charge of "receiving an unlawful gratuity." Mr. Brewster was accused of receiving \$14,000. Spiegel, Inc., a mail order firm, and Cyril Anderson, a lobbyist, were accused of providing the funds to influence Mr. Brewster's vote on postal-rate legislation. Spiegel, Inc., pleaded guilty soon after the trial began. Anderson was convicted of bribery. Mr. Brewster, who contended he accepted only legal campaign gifts, was sentenced to two to six years in prison and fined \$80,000.

Meningitis Cases Mount in Brazil

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—The meningitis epidemic, which claimed about 345 lives last month in this city, still has not reached its peak, health authorities warned today. Dr. Salvador Morbach, the coordinator of Sao Paulo state hospital services, said the epidemic's peak should start during the second half of this month. According to local registry offices, 16 persons died yesterday from the disease. Nearly 2,000 meningitis patients were in hospital here and more than 180 new cases were admitted yesterday. According to unofficial computations, 5,100 persons contracted the disease last month.

Kidnapped Dentist Found Dead in Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 2 (AP).—The body of a dentist, kidnapped 18 hours earlier as he returned home from church, was found yesterday in the trunk of his car, police said. Dr. Robert Elliott had been shot once in the head and once in an arm, a policeman said. Dr. Elliott's car was found near Monteagle, in North Hamilton County, after an 18-hour search involving helicopters and police units. Dr. Elliott, 38, was abducted by two armed, masked men when he and his family returned home from church Wednesday night. His wife, Barbara, 35, and their three sons, were not harmed.

U.S. Phone Strike Set

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP).—Leaders of 750,000 U.S. telephone workers have called a nationwide strike against the Bell system to begin at 12:01 a.m. Monday if negotiations fail to agree on a new contract.

Says Late President Not Involved Johnson Ex-Aide Repudiates Claim of Aid to Milk Lobby

By George Lardner Jr.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Rep. James Jones D-Okla., in a memo that he now describes as pure fiction, wrote the Associated Milk Producers Inc. that he got President Lyndon Johnson to approve a lame-duck decision on milk price supports at a time when the dairy lobby was trying to hire Mr. Jones as one of its lawyers. Mr. Jones was President Johnson's appointments secretary before he left the White House in January, 1969, and joined the milk producers cooperative, on a \$40,000-a-year retainer. On Dec. 26, 1968, departing Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman announced that milk price supports would be continued at the then-prevailing level of \$4.26 a hundredweight through President Nixon's first year in office. Simply "Tall Story"

Rep. Jones acknowledged yesterday that he wrote a memo in 1972 to AMPI, in which he claimed credit for the decision. But he said it was simply a "tall story" made up to protest AMPI's plans to end his employment. "The politically smart thing to do would be to say nothing," the 35-year-old congressman declared in the note. "The facts are that the milk price decision didn't even come to the President." Rep. Jones said he was suffering from the flu and "dizzy on some sort of drug" his doctor had given him when he wrote the memo. The Jones memo was released yesterday among the evidence compiled by the Senate Watergate committee in its investigations of the milk producers' political dealings. In the note, Mr. Jones said that AMPI's top officials, Harold Nelson and David Parr, offered to hire him "early in December, 1968, according to the notes from my files." He said that Mr. Parr and Mr. Nelson were also anxious at the time to have President Johnson set milk price supports at \$4.26 for the year after he left office. The congressman's memo said

that he and then-White House aide DeVier Pierson encountered "some pretty stiff foot-dragging" from the Agriculture Department but finally got officials there to send over a recommendation. "The President refused to sign it," Mr. Jones wrote. "Finally after two conversations with him by me, he did sign (that is, authorize Agriculture to make the announcement on Dec. 26). That happened while we were on our way to the ranch after spending Christmas Day at the White House." Mr. Jones worked for AMPI until the newly appointed AMPI general manager, George Melhorn, dropped him on Jan. 31, 1972. Notified of the plans earlier that month, Mr. Jones wrote the protest memo to Mr. Melhorn on Jan. 18, 1972, in which he said he had "a gentlemen's agreement" from AMPI for a five-year retainer. However, he followed up on Jan. 26, 1972, with a more formal letter to Mr. Melhorn stating that he had "been virtually incapacitated because of a devastating bout of flu" and, as a result, "the memo which I started to draft last week may have seemed a bit incoherent."

"It was typed while I was under the influence of medication which left me dizzy and forced me to leave the office early," Mr. Jones added. "Out of an excess of zeal and a misunderstanding, my assistant mailed it instead of bringing it home to me for completion and editing." Rep. Jones said yesterday that other statements in the earlier memo were inaccurate. For example, he said that his "best recollection" is that Mr. Nelson and Mr. Parr did not approach him about going to work for AMPI until January of 1969, after Mr. Freeman's announcement. The former Johnson aide said he did not know what prompted Mr. Freeman to make the lame-duck decision but Rep. Jones guessed that incoming Nixon administration officials might have invited it to avoid "the heat" of making the determination themselves after only a couple of months in office. In any event, Rep. Jones said the memo was "just inaccurate. My conscience is good."

Protester Is Slain By Spanish Police

SEVILLE, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Police killed a man and injured several others in a clash at nearby Carmona with villagers who protested a water shortage and halted tourist traffic, a government spokesman said today. The spokesman said the shootings were "accidental" and that police merely meant to fire warning shots into the air.

One of Gov. Reagan's staunchest political allies, fellow conservative Gov. Jack Williams of Arizona, said that he doubted Gov. Reagan would become the party standard bearer. "Ron is a great guy. I love him. But the media will destroy him just like they did (Sen. Barry) Goldwater," said Gov. Williams, referring to the unsuccessful 1964 presidential bid of the Arizona Republican. Gov. Williams also asked, "When was the last time a vice president didn't get a nomination if he wanted it?" Oregon Gov. Tom McCall, a party liberal frequently at odds with his California neighbor, said, "The mood won't be pro-Reagan" in 1976. The fact that Gov. Reagan currently enjoys solid support for the nomination from many state and local GOP chairmen, Gov. McCall said, will not be significant in 1976 because these groups represent "the present establishment" and "the Republican party is going to be in different hands after seventy-four."

Gov. Hart gave \$2,000 to each of the 17 committees, and Mr. Stauter gave \$1,000 to one committee and \$3,000 to each of the 16 others, a total of \$100,000. The committee names resembled those of dummy committees used by three big dairy cooperatives to funnel \$232,000 into President Nixon's 1972 campaign before full disclosure became mandatory. Listed as "acting secretary" for each of the committees was Terry Shea, a former employee of the largest of the dairy cooperatives, Associated Milk Producers, Inc. Mr. Shea was one of the cooperative employees who allegedly assisted the early Mills campaign while drawing a corporate salary. The first of the committees was set up by Mr. Shea on Dec. 3, 1971, more than a month before the cooperative cut off the corporate salaries of campaign workers for Rep. Mills.

On Feb. 11, 1972, during the three-month period when the committees were being set up, Rep. Mills announced his active candidacy. Rep. Mills has stated that he was unaware of corporate donations made to his campaign by the milk producers before that time.



The camera? The young lady in the picture? Both. Because Asahi Pentax is the world's favorite of all fine cameras. It's famous. Professionals (like Helmut Newton, who took this for Linea Italiana) prefer it. So, they say, do the paparazzi. And amateurs choose it over every other 35 mm SLR on the market. No wonder, then, the Asahi Pentax is such a celebrity: it's the best-selling fine camera in the world. ASAHIPENTAX. Asahi Pentax cameras and Takumar lenses are guaranteed quality products of Asahi Optical Co., Ltd., Japan.

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How Good Is Détente?

The critical issue raised by East Germany's attempt to block establishment by Bonn of an environmental agency in West Berlin is one that affects the fundamentals of the Soviet-American relationship. East German violations of the 1972 quadripartite agreement guaranteeing "unimpeded access" to Berlin pollute the overall politics of détente.

Without Soviet support, the vehement East German press campaign against the projected environmental office would never have been followed by traffic slowdowns on the autobahn to Berlin and a refusal to permit an environmental official to pass.

The United States now has rightly decided to delay the imminent establishment of diplomatic relations with East Germany, pending resolution of the dispute. But 104 other countries have exchanged ambassadors with East Germany, mostly in the wake of the quadripartite Berlin agreement; and there is little likelihood that they will break relations.

The question raised now is how good is Moscow's word?

Another question raised is whether it is

sound to make agreements with Communist countries that enable them to pocket Western concessions while leaving them in position to repudiate their own.

It was always obvious that the 1972 quadripartite agreement could not change the geographic location of Berlin, 110 miles within East Germany. For West Berlin, vulnerability was to become security through legal commitments by the Soviet Union and East Germany to keep hands off the access routes. The question raised now is how good is Moscow's word?

The Soviet Union is offering détente to the United States and improved political relations to obtain trade and American high technology. The high technology, once transmitted, becomes Soviet property beyond recall. But the improved political relations depend on Moscow's pledged word and can be repudiated from one day to the next.

What Moscow must realize now is that East German interference with the Berlin access routes raises basic questions about Soviet good faith.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Turkish 'Truce'

Turkey's continued violations of the Cyprus truce, right on the heels of a second cease-fire agreement, are an affront to its allies in NATO and the world community in the UN.

The Security Council's one-day delay in authorizing interposition of the UN peace-keeping force—as a result of a Soviet veto, which now has been withdrawn—does not justify in any way the succession of new Turkish violations: seizure of Greek Cypriot villages; orders to UN units to leave the Turkish occupation zone, and the continued Turkish military buildup on the island.

The terms obtained in the Geneva peace negotiations were substantially in Turkey's favor. For Turkey now to exploit its advantages to improve its position further in violation of solemn agreements can only handicap the future prospects of a lasting settlement and undermine the new Athens government.

Turkish Premier Ecevit's threat to improve the arms and training of irregular Turkish Cypriot forces in areas of Cyprus outside the Turkish occupation zone, rather than

rely on UN protection as in the past, comes at a moment when increased cooperation with the UN is what is required. Equally ominous is Mr. Ecevit's claim that Turkey has the right under the new Geneva accords and the 1960 agreements to reinforce its units on Cyprus at will.

There are other indicators that Turkey—instead of seeking an early political settlement maintaining an independent, unitary Cyprus—is digging in for a long stay that would, in effect, impose partition and even "double Enosis"—union of the two parts of the island with Greece and Turkey respectively.

Mr. Ecevit and Turkey's energy minister have spoken of a crash program to build a large power plant, fuel storage and air and seaport facilities on Cyprus, plus a submarine pipeline from Turkey to supply water to Kyrenia on Cyprus. Neither Turkey's allies in NATO nor the UN can accept such a program and it is important that they make this clear immediately. As supplier of arms to Turkey, the United States has—ought to have—particularly strong leverage.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Signal From Lisbon

The announcement by President Antonio de Spínola of the promulgation of a new law permitting Portugal to free Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau gives proof that Lisbon has developed a clear policy line on independence for its African colonies.

The coup last April indicated a sharp change in Portugal's course, from the grim preservation of its African empire by any means necessary, to recognition of 20th-century African realities. But then, the new government sent out alternating signals as to just what the new policy was to be. President Spínola favored granting the colonies a substantial amount of autonomy within a Portuguese federation. Others in the government were promising full independence within the year. The uncertainty was heightened by the downfall of the provisional cabinet just two months after it had been installed.

President Spínola's announcement puts the government squarely in line with the position favored by the Armed Forces Move-

ment, the principal architect of the coup, and with the African liberation movement.

What remains is the hard task of transforming policy into political reality. Although the issue of independence for Guinea-Bissau is all but settled, the transfer of power in Mozambique and Angola raises difficult questions. Terrorist activities generally attributed to right-wing elements opposed to independence have been reported in both territories. In Mozambique, Portugal must come to terms with the Mozambique Liberation Front. In Angola, Lisbon faces not one but three liberation movements. In both areas, there is the major problem of the legitimate interests of substantial white settler populations.

Thus, while independence for Portuguese Africa will not automatically follow at once from President Spínola's announcement, the development of a clear policy in Lisbon now means that the last great colonial empire in Africa is nearing its historic end.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

On Nixon Resigning

On the whole, and especially from the point of view of America's foreign allies, the balance comes out in favor of Nixon's resignation, though subject to certain reservations. In the first place, it should be delayed until the full House of Representatives has voted, probably by August 23. This would at least allow the first stage of the impeachment procedure to be completed, and would put on record a clear expression of congressional opinion. Secondly, Mr. Nixon should find the courage to make a sufficient admission of responsibility to abort the birth of a stab-in-the-back legend. He would have nothing to lose and might regain a little moral stature by doing so.

—From the Times (London).

South Korean View of Threat

What makes us all the more unhappy is the fact that such a distinguished scholar as Edwin Reischauer is trying to disparage the North Korean threat for purposes less than the supreme call of this nation (South Korea) at this time—prevention of another war on this peninsula. His attempt (before the U.S. House Foreign Affairs subcommittee) to link American aid to civil

liberties in Korea blinds him to the basic danger facing South Korean liberty on a much higher plane. It is hard to understand why the scholar . . . is shying away from the clear danger of the Korean peninsula which would at once affect Japan, and for that matter the United States also.

The Koreans are not content, as much as their American friends are, with the extent of democratic institutions they have today. But their desire for democratic development can not and should not turn them away from the more immediate and imperative need for safeguarding what is essential to them—national security. The U.S. presence in Korea continues to be the chief deterrent to North Korea's second military adventure.

—From the Korea Herald (Seoul).

Mideast Peace Talks

It will be painful for the Palestinians to put their foot in the door at the Middle East talks in Geneva. But once there they can hardly be ejected. Without a Palestinian presence the ultimate chances of a settlement are diminished. The problem at present, tortuous for Palestinians and Israelis alike, is in what form and on what negotiating basis.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 3, 1899

BRUSSELS—The downfall of the Vandepoortboom ministry is but the natural sequel of the crisis which so seriously threatened revolution in Belgium a month ago. The government would have been overthrown and the monarchy shaken to its foundation if the Premier had not withdrawn the omniscient electoral bill which united the Liberals and the Socialists in a solid opposition and provoked popular demonstrations.

Fifty Years Ago

August 3, 1924

NEW YORK—Willis H. Booth, president of the International Chamber of Commerce and vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co., said today that the adoption of the French modifications of the Dawes Plan would safeguard German security for the international loan and would also satisfy the demands of the American bankers. Mr. Booth has recently returned from London, where he spoke at the London Conference.



Daddy, Did Cars Ever Use Oil?

By Bart Mills

LONDON—International oilmen today must feel a little like the railroaders of nearly a century ago.

The era of buccaneering expansion is over, political regulation is tightening and the future is bleak as low-profit utilities loom. For oilmen now, there are fewer and fewer places in the world to lay new tracks, and there is increasing pressure on governments everywhere to regulate fares.

Governments in major oil-producing countries will within a few years be the sellers of 100 per cent of their own crude, up from zero per cent five years ago. Governments in those consumer countries that still have free markets in petroleum are moving toward allocating market shares and setting prices. As a result, major oil companies are becoming mere middlemen, as crude-oil procurement and product distribution increasingly become government concerns.

Oil is simply the latest commodity or service to become too important to be handled by the people who know most about it. That's said with no bitterness. Take the railroads again. The railroad men knew their business, and they knew to get out of a business that was unprofitable. The passenger lines were their most socially useful service. Government stepped in and kept the money-losing lines running—some of them anyway.

New Energy Forms

No self-respecting major oil company these days expects to reach the year 2000 with oil energy as its major product. They'll be marketing different forms of energy and different uses for oil. Take the cigarette companies who diversified madly out of cigarettes, oil companies are branching into coal and nuclear power. They're also heeding the words of the Shah of Iran ("oil is too valuable to burn") by planning for the day when the petrochemical industry will consume a quarter or more of the world's oil production instead of just 6 per cent as at present.

The Continental Oil Co. and other oil concerns are already among America's largest coal producers. Gulf and Shell are securing leases of hundreds of millions of dollars as the cost of entering the nuclear-reactor business. Standard Oil of Ohio gets 43 per cent of its revenues from coal and chemicals.

But why should oil ever become unprofitable? Haven't all the major companies just been reporting fantastic profit increases? Yes, but these may be the last days of nonadministered gasoline pricing in America.

In Europe, many price decisions are made, formally or informally, by governments determined not to allow oil companies to profit from the producer nations' price increases.

As the Saudis and the Kuwaitis and others become more and more adept at using supply restrictions to control prices, prices will move up still higher. Only soft-heartedness would keep the Arabs from playing the market this way. Have you ever met a soft-hearted Arab oil man? No, and as prices rise Washington will discern a responsibility to cushion the blow on motorists. Gasoline retailing will become increasingly unprofitable.

Service-station operators will turn in their tire-battery-accessory franchises and sell Kentucky Fried Chicken instead, while their suppliers, the oilmen, become nuclear men. Good oil government will man the pumps and clean your windshield.

Don't laugh. The United States is one of the few major Western countries without at least one government oil concern holding a leading share of the market. In Italy, the government seems determined to fix prices so as to drive private enterprise out of the industry, and both Shell and British Petroleum have sold their assets there in the last year.

In France, a law guarantees one of the two national oil concerns a quarter of the retail market. In West Germany, a price dispute brought the companies and the government to the brink of a legal conflict. In Belgium, refinery operators closed their plants rather than sell their products at prices the government was dictating. Britain and Sweden are others with strong government presences in oil marketing.

Plastics

A word about plastics. As any graduate knows, plastics are the coming thing. Here's why. Oil being in short supply and increasingly expensive, it becomes less and less economical to use oil energy to power the factories that make things like paper bags and glass bottles. It makes better sense to use the oil not as energy but as the raw material for petrochemicals and plastics. Right now, it takes one and a half times as much oil to make a paper bag as it does to make a polyethylene sack of the same capacity. It takes two and a half times as much oil to make a nonreturnable glass bottle as it does to make a polyvinyl chloride container of the same capacity. These ratios can only rise.

So over the next decade or so the oil companies will do a lot of weeping and wailing. Like financially pressed Lockheed in a world crying for airplanes, they'll have increasing difficulty doing their traditional jobs. Governments make the rules, and governments will have to bail them out.

But further down the road, the oil companies are already strong in growth areas like nuclear

power and plastics. And they have an incentive to enter fields like solar power and hydrogen fuel on the ground floor. Our grandchildren, who will drive Ford electronics and smoke Canebrass, may keep warm with a Mobil sun-pak or a Gulf household reactor.

Bart Mills, an American based in London, writes on energy matters. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

The Beginning But Not the End

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The conventional view here now is that this is the beginning of the end for President Nixon, but between the beginning and the end—between voting articles of impeachment in the House Judiciary Committee and voting conviction in the Senate—lie many political struggles and legal tangles that could go on for months.

Time, with its unpredictable events and changing moods, could be a critical factor. For example, the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson in the Senate lasted three months—from Feb. 26, 1868, until May 26, 1868, and this raises a key question.

Does the authority of the present 93d Congress expire at midnight on Jan. 2, 1975, as Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington says it does? And if so, would an uncompleted trial in the Senate have to start all over again? Jackson says "yes," and insists that the entire question would have to go back to the House Judiciary Committee in the 94th Congress.

Trial Rules

Senate leaders, of course, are trying to speed up the process by drafting rules for the trial that would avoid this complication, but the timetable is not wholly in their hands.

For example, if the House votes to impeach the President around the end of August or the beginning of September, the President will ask for time to prepare his defense before the Senate. The majority leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield, is thinking that two weeks would be sufficient for the preparation, but if the President asks for a month or even longer, it would be hard to deny him the time he requests.

Also, while the Senate can set rules that avoid filibustering the issue by drowning on with irrelevant material, it would be difficult to deny the President and his attorneys the opportunity to call as many defense witnesses as he likes, another time-consuming process.

It is even possible that the trial could get into procedural arguments, such as over the authority of the present Senate after Jan. 2, in which case the President could claim that he was denied due process and refer the argument to the courts.

Presumably, common sense would prevail at some point in this process, but a long trial cannot be ruled out, and this presents the awkward prospect that the President could be impeached by the House in August and then have to try both to defend himself and exercise his

executive duties for a period of months.

As a result of these potential difficulties, Washington is now full of proposals about how this nightmare can be avoided. In fact, you can hardly run into a congressman these days who doesn't have some suggestion about what the President should do to change the present trend toward impeachment, government paralysis, and conviction. Among the suggestions are the following:

• Sen. Goldwater thinks he should go before the House and Senate personally, respond to questions and defend himself. The theory is that this would influence the House, the Senate and the television audience in his favor.

• Failing this, he should go on television from the White House and argue his case directly to the voters.

• If impeached by the House, he should resign rather than risk a long paralyzing trial in the Senate and the interruption of the government's other urgent business.

• Finally, that he should refuse to resign on the ground that this would seem a confession of guilt which he does not feel, but con-

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Some Strategic Island And the U.S. Sixth Fleet

By C.L. Sulzberger

HEADQUARTERS, Allied Forces, Southern Europe.—The latest Cyprus crisis again reminded the West that the Mediterranean is one of NATO's lifelines and that lovely islands dotting its surface have a vital strategic function. Cyprus itself provides a base for British air forces although they cannot overtly work for the alliance because of the republic's nonaligned status.

A somewhat similar partial restriction applies to Malta where the North Atlantic powers are repelled by a British rear admiral and Britain can use naval facilities until the decade's end. The Soviet Union is barred from Maltese harbors and, in exchange, the United States has pledged not to send military planes or ships there.

But the most glittering jewel in the diadem of islands stretching across the inland sea is Crete whose famous port of Suda Bay is one of the world's great natural harbors. And, just as a home-ported agreement for the U.S. Navy in Greece caused a Greek naval war last October—just as if that crisis had been covered by NATO, which wasn't the case, Suda Bay was the fleet's main base during the October confrontation. Some of its amphibious ships, capable of landing Marines against opposition, were allowed to anchor there throughout the Greek conflict.

Although the Sixth Fleet operates all over the Mediterranean and beyond its western end at Rota, Spain, the Soviet naval contingent in this area generally concentrates just off the shores of the Middle East. Therefore the Sixth Fleet spends most of its time in the Ionian Sea and the so-called Levantine basin.

The latter is the principal area of potential trouble. Therefore the Sixth Fleet maintains a strong force south of Crete where Russian submarines are considered a potential threat. These now are deprived of reconnaissance and strike support from long-range Soviet aircraft that used to be based in Aswan, Egypt, but have been based out of Cairo.

However, American ships likewise need aircraft to patrol against submarines. Available U.S. Navy bases at Rota and at Sigonella, Sicily, are too far away to be of much use in the

Levantine basin. Therefore, Bay is the key.

Anti-submarine warfare carry on steady patrol there while its fabulous Greek Sixth Fleet under Admiral Mitsotakis provides lateral support with Greek anti-aircraft and weapons are stored on base.

And, although it is spartan in terms of (there are no American day there), its protected deep anchorage, two good Greek fighter support groups, the Sixth's closest base to sensitive area, and therefore a combination of reliable Suda Bay, Crete, and a porting arrangement in Athens are needed to give the naval flavor to United States policy toward the military junta. As explained in our column, the Navy is homeporting the only homebased two aircraft in the Mediterranean—ph NATO—under its incipient budget. Greece was because of proximity to the Sixth's critical operation but final accord involves U.S. carrier (not support ships) still awaits signature.

Obviously, one may not political effect this product argue that it became a maritime image of the industrial complex which sometimes reflected in U.S. policy-making.

Never Explain

But the reasoning he been sufficiently explained American and Greek to other allied nations made no secret of their for the late and late Athens junta—although it on U.S. power to Russians from overruled Mediterranean.

This allied headquarters Naples—NATO's most on the Mediterranean—changed situation in Greece to remove pre-harassment. The new Constantine Carmanlis only democratic but, mainly nationalist, sympathies the United States (deep runs) and deeply loyal to

Therefore both the allies its strongest member fourth count on a more and probably more efficient atmosphere in the eastern theatre, once the breakthrough raised by the mini-war finally subsided.

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Some Strategic Island And the U.S. Sixth Fleet

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BREGENZ FESTIVAL Verdi—When He Was Still Donizetti

By David Stevens

BREGENZ, Austria, Aug. 2 (UPI)—In a year that has seen some brisk activity in Veridian archaeology, the Bregenz Festival should get some kind of award for its aptly chosen, splendidly sung and buoyantly staged revival of "Il Finto Stanislao," the composer's second opera and his only comic work besides "Falstaff," half a century later.

For one thing, the work really is a rarity—not just because it is so little-known, but because it reveals a composer that even experienced opera-goers do not know. Most Verdi revivals—of, say, "Attila" or "I Vespri Siciliani" or "La Forza del Destino"—show a slightly different stage in the development of the composer we already know. "Il Finto Stanislao" (alias "Un Giorno di Regno") shows the 36-year-old who had not quite decided to stop being Donizetti (the reigning active composer of the day—1840) and start being Verdi.

It is a two-act melodramma giocoso, in fact an opera buffa in the traditional mold to a well-carpentered libretto by Felice Romani (the experienced collaborator of Rossini, Bellini and Donizetti, among others). Although predictable in its situations, it is full of good opportunities for comic singing-actors, rich in ensembles ranging up to a septet, and with plenty of chances for solo bel canto flights.

Verdi met the challenge, mostly in the vocabulary of the moment, but with occasional outbursts of primitive energy and original melody that come like modest calling cards of the near future. There is also a beguiling quiet that is really a love duet set against a comic male trio—they are discussing some nonsense about the artillery disposition of

Enrico Fissore (La Rocca) and Giuseppe Taddei (Kelbar)—with a servant at right—in comic duel scene from "Stanislao."

Walter Gausner.

some battle—that Verdi must have recalled when he did "Falstaff."

It is fascinating, if futile, to speculate on what might have happened if "Stanislao" had been an immediate success, and if Verdi had not simultaneously suffered such personal tragedy (the death of his wife and two children). The history is that his next opera, and first real success, and the first really "Verdian" opera, was "Nabucco," and had he not lived so long he might never have returned to comedy.

In any case, given the right voices and a lively production, "Il Finto Stanislao" holds the stage. In an operatic world that finds room for Cimarosa and lesser Donizetti and Rossini, there is no good reason for it to be such a rarity.

The veteran Giuseppe Taddei, in the basso buffo role of Baron Kelbar—of the lesser nobility in an imaginary 18th-century Britain, he is trying to marry off his daughter and niece to the

wrong men—was again a model of stylish comic acting and singing. A young baritone, Domenico Trimarchi, showed plenty of promise in the same tradition as the fake King Stanislas, who pretends for political reasons to be ruler of Poland for a day and uses his disguise to straighten things out and win back his own lover—she being radiantly sung by Margherita Rinaldi.

Two fresh-voiced young singers—mezzo Elena Zilio and tenor Vittorio Tarracina—were appealing as the young lovers, although both are still innocents in matters of style and nuance, while Enrico Fissore was an excellent comic foil as the original pretender to the young lady's hand.

Philippe Crivelli, who has staged the work before in Italy, invented some droll business that was put over by his high-spirited cast, and Gianni Quaranta's set—mainly natural-wood colored lattices—were attractively rustic period pieces, colorfully amplified by Dada Scaligeri's costumes. Piero Bellugi's conducting kept

things musically on their toes, and he got good support from the Vienna Symphony and the State Opera chorus.

"Carmen"

Bregenz's annual staple, a production on the floating stage on Lake Constance, was devoted this year to "Carmen." Given the imperatives—the huge stage some distance from the audience, the watery setting and no chance for scenery changes—the festival team came up with an ingenious and colorful production.

Toni Bussinger constructed a multi-level Seville that included plausible locations for each of the four acts—which were played without an intermission. Thus, the second-act tavern could be seen open for business before Act I ended, and the house fronts of the first act became the exterior of the bull ring in the final act. Something has to be aquatic in Bregenz, so Bizet's mountaineering smugglers went maritime, being led to their cove by one of the evening's heroes—a

swimmer who paddled in from the lake while holding a torch up with one arm. He took a well-earned bow for his exertions, although he got no program credit.

Paul Vasil's effective staging also required a lot of movement of a more conventional sort, and he got it from principals and supers alike. Subtlety has to be sacrificed here, but all the singing was full-voiced enough to reach across the water to the grandstand, and Anton Guadagno conducted with the vigor of a bull-ring maestro.

Rain is no stranger to Bregenz, and only on their third try (a week ago tomorrow) did the first-night cast of Johann Grillo (Carmen), Andrej Kucharsky (Jose), Benate Lenzhart (Micaela) and Claudio Nicolai (Escamillo) get to the end of the opera. This time the thunder clapped as Don Jose pulled out his dagger, lightning flashed as he stuck it into Carmen, and the rain held off until everyone was racing for the parking lot.

THE ART MARKET

Porcelain—The Gaudier, the Better

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (UPI)—Taste makes curious business. In the late 19th century and early 20th, rich people in Western Europe bought 19th-century fakes. Not fake-fakes, but imitations. The inspiration was French; the results, mostly rubbish, albeit of different origins. There were "19th-century French ceramics" of the Meissen stamp, of Berlin interpretation, of Bohemian origin, not to speak of French imitations.

The resulting porcelain appealed to the nouveaux riches, to the financiers of Franz Joseph's Austria, to Kaiser Wilhelm's Germany. And the gaudier, the better.

Suddenly, while the art-market blue chips are faltering (UPI, July 30), this kind of rubbish is doing very well at auction. Again, it's a question of aesthetics. What, to many people, seems gaudy, appears, apparently, to buyers with dollars to spare in the oil-producing countries, as well as to Italians and South Americans. In all fairness it should be pointed out that aesthetic standards vary: one man's treasure is another man's piece of junk. European dealers with contacts in Italy, South America and the petrodollar countries are beginning to capitalize on this difference in aesthetic optic.

Examples

Take, for instance, the sale of English and Continental ceramics Monday at Christie's in London. The audience was small, almost entirely composed of dealers, few of them English. Most of the lots were hideous—there were 288 of them. Hardly any bore dates; I doubt that any object had been made before 1830. Yet, it seemed that the more hideous the work, the better it sold.

Christie's punctiliously referred throughout its catalogue to objects made in the "Sèvres pattern," underscoring the 19th-century obsession (in Europe) with 18th-century French taste.

For instance, a "Sèvres pattern" tea set with portraits of court beauties and flowers went for \$241 to a certain Mr. Singer. Another nightmare, a vase, probably Germanic, went for \$75.50 to a Mr. Desmond to the dismay of an American dealer whose overbid failed to attract the auctioneer's attention.

More serious stuff was to come. "A fine Sèvres pattern vase-clock and cover of urn shape," a rather elaborate affair combining biscuit mask heads, landscapes in oval gilt medallions and many other frills, went up to \$204 in seconds. This is about twice the price of a genuine Louis XVI clock in marble and ormolu.

Another Sèvres pattern dish, painted with a scene inspired by one of LaFontaine's sloppier works,

went for \$241.50. It was followed by a huge tureen with four "panels of lovers in landscapes in ribbon arabesques." An Italian dealer happily gave \$244 for it.

That was peanuts. Two huge ormolu-mounted vases (85 centimeter high) with portraits of the Bonaparte family from Uncle Napoleon and Aunt Josephine to Napoleon III, Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial went up to a staggering \$2,100. A Mr. Nymman got them. Next another pair of vases (only 70 centimeter high), painted with "classical scenes," made \$1,971. Again, Nymman was the buyer.

The climax of the sale—and the epitome of bad taste (so bad you couldn't call it kitsch or camp)—came with two big (85.5 centimeter high) Sèvres vases, showing the triumph of Aphrodite and the birth of Venus. These were 130 years old, as could be inferred from the monogram of Louis-Philippe I of France. They went to Nymman for \$2,310.

By then bidding had become aggressive. Hug Morley-Fletcher, a director of Christie's, was no longer just taking bids but giving a performance. He would bend over his podium, stare at the bidder, snarl the bids as he spelled them out, then pitch his voice higher. Berlin porcelain plaques got passed around again and again, bringing ever more in probable prices. And so it went.

An American dealer was beside himself—he had been quoted 10 times within a few minutes. "You are turning it into a nightmare," he yelled at his rival, Nymman. But, in the hubbub among the rest, less dealers, hardly anyone heard him.

A Success

A handful of professionals—Italians, German, Frenchmen and Americans—had made the day. While the rest of the market is sagging, no-panic porcelain is doing remarkably well. It is really impossible to make comparisons. The category of "Sèvres pattern" porcelain, imitating 18th-century Sèvres, can hardly be said to be established. It was certainly one of the most successful sales of hideous objects I've ever seen.

In contrast, at Sotheby's sale of glass on the same day, the prices were low while the quality was high. English paperweights were cheaper than the have been in the past—but the French versions of well, one of them fetching \$1,700. But doubts this French-taste paperweight will be resold to someone who would have liked the Christie's porcelain. An important 17th-century tapestry covered over was sold for a ridiculous \$280. This was a real work of art, not the sort of thing that either Western speculators or oil sheikhs care about.

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The Peater No Noble ismen' in adon Park

by John Walker

ON (IRT).—I know there nothing new under the sun, an still be surprised by the forably, by how little we

A commonplace prompt-sitting in Regent's Park air Theatre on a pleasant evening, watching the performance of "The Two Kinsmen" which does not have been played in for nearly 50 years

play's original title page, publication in 1634, is in a way that any the publicist of today would mention that it had presented "with great ap-and that it was "written e memorable worthies of time." Mr. John Fletcher, Mr. William Shakespeare.

Not a word, understand about the quality of this ed piece.

play contains a sub-plot, a jester's daughter driven by her frustrated love for leman, that for hip-smack-voyeuristic, leering pru-and unsentimental double-dress is the equal of any of vile-farces—indeed, it could moved entire, fleshed out a and be secured of a long in the current commercial s. It even anticipates s and Johnson with a who is keen on the tic sex and cures his patient applying her with a sur-e lover.

e best critics, Coleridge for e, have insisted that e first and fifth acts, with her—half of several hit-ing teams—providing the rest, gi not in collaboration. For worthy Fletcher is the more s-peakman of the two, lift-Opheia's mad scene for the s daughter and also crit-ics of "Othello" and other



John Harding, John Burrows in "Golden Pathway Annual."

with garlands, knights are good and bold, and girls ask, "What should I do to make him know I love him?"

Mervyn Willis, who directs, tries to disguise the shortcomings by mixing styles and having most of his characters make their entrances and exits as if they were practicing for a hundred meter sprint. He dresses the soldiers as samurai warriors, turns battles into Japanese dance routines—definitely a no-no—and, where the text calls for doves to flutter, releases some gas-filled balloons. I like to think that they perhaps carried messages from the actors: "Help, I am being held prisoner in Regent's Park."

There are not many actors who can convincingly compete with the wind-twitching birds and airplanes overhead. Most of the performances are crude without being heroic, loud but ordinary. David Woodhead's Theseus is one of the exceptions. Philip Bowen and Martin Palmer, who once played a variation on this role in Regent's "Society," make some-what ship heroes and Lea-Dre-gow is altogether too arch and knowing as the maid who lights their lives.

At the Mayfair Theatre there is a cosy revue "The Golden Pathway Annual," written and performed by John Harding and John Burrows, with admirable support from the other members of the cast. Maggie McCarthy and Mark Wing-Davey. It is suffused with nostalgia and is as British as cricket. Incomprehensible to those who cannot respond to such arcane symbols of post-war life as demob suits, children's hour on BBC Radio, Eddi Blyton, and Winston Churchill.

The authors have captured with precision the experience of growing up in the 1940s and 1950s, of the experience of a generation of university graduates from working-class homes who were brought up to believe that education offered them an escape to a better life but discovered that they were trapped by the system as surely as were their fathers.

This bitter theme underlies a collection of disparate sketches that often lack sharpness and point. The detail is perfect—but that's the least to be expected from such an autobiographical work as this. The authors let their sense of humor lead them away from the main theme, following their invention where-

Vatican Gives Cautious Nod To Jesus Series

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—The Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano this week gave a cautious welcome to plans for a joint British-Italian television production on the life of Christ.

In an article signed by Sergio Trasatti, the paper warned that the series could become a spectacle—but it welcomed assurances by TV executives that care would be taken to ensure fidelity to the gospels.

Plans for the series were announced in Rome Tuesday by Sir Lew Grade, chief of the British Associated Television Company, and representatives of the Italian RAI-TV television network. The series is to be written by Anthony Burgess with Franco Zeffirelli as director.

Support for Bible Story

TEL AVIV, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—Israeli archaeologists have uncovered evidence supporting the Biblical tale that Joshua burned the Canaanite town of Okef during the Israelite conquest of the region, around 1300 B.C. A team from Tel Aviv University has uncovered the remnants of town gates about 10 miles northwest of here, according to a university spokesman. They discovered a charred area consistent with the story of Joshua burning the town.

ever it goes, which too frequently is nowhere. Along the way, there are some splendid jokes, as when a teacher asks a pupil who has watched the coronation on television what the color was of the Queen's coach. "Gray," he replies. Despite the authors' undeniable talents—Mr. Harding at one point gives a superb imitation of an affronted chicken—the show is somewhat thin. Like the children's books they mock, they spell everything out in short, easily grasped scenes but ignore the wider implications. Still, if easy it is funny.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (IRT).—This is how reviewers for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions.

Films

"Flash Gordon" is an X-rated though not pornographic parody of old-time movie serials, specifically of "Flash Gordon's Trip to Mars" (1938) in which Flash, his girlfriend Dale and Dr. Zerkow zoomed to Mars to save earth from a mysterious ray. Vincent Canby says although "Flash Gordon" uses much the same story (with character names slightly changed) to tell the same old story, it is much too pushy and aware to be as funny as the original.

"The dirty, intentionally bad jokes and puns never attain the high quality of imaginative awfulness of the sets and props," says Canby. "The acting (Jason Williams and Suzanne Fields) is broad, which may be as it should be, although it quickly becomes monotonous unless you have a high tolerance for contemporary camp." Michael Benveniste and Howard Ziehm directed.

"Bank Shot" was directed by Gower Champion who, says Vincent Canby, "seems to have had a great deal of fun with first-rate actors doing a nonsense story." Based on a novel by Donald S. Westlake, the film has the effortless grace of a work by someone who knows exactly what he's doing," says Canby.

Wendell Hayes's screenplay is about a bank robber, Walter Ballantine (George C. Scott), who is always in a bad temper, "probably because his best laid plans have a way of going nuttily wrong. His latest caper involves a branch of the Los Angeles Mission Bell Bank, which is tenuously located in a house trailer." After he escapes the job, Ballantine turns down the idea of a simple robbery because of the bank's location in the middle of a parking lot at a shopping center. He proposes an alternate plan to put wheels under the trailer and carry off the entire bank. Canby praises Scott's "highly comic" performance and the acting of Clifton James, Borell Booke and Robert Balaban.

Plays

"The Merry Wives of Windsor," at the Delacorte Theater in Central Park, is the final production

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Aug. 2 (IRT).—It is incredible that the Stuttgart Ballet which John Cranko revitalized 14 years ago has never been to London until now, despite its successes in New York and Moscow. And it is very sad that its belated triumph at Covent Garden cannot be shared by Cranko, who died suddenly last year at the age of 45. He would have been proud of the way his company has held the Covent Garden stage, and delighted by the way in which English critics and audiences have now recognized it as one of the world's leading ensembles.

Some of us have been preaching the gospel of Cranko and Stuttgart for many years, but even the most enthusiastic must have had some doubts how the company would look in a house associated with the Royal Ballet, New York City Ballet, the Bolshoi and the Kirov. The answer is that it has fitted easily into that class without any special allowances having to be made. It has become crystal clear that, with Cranko's death, the world of ballet lost the most entertaining and versatile choreographer of his generation.

The opening night gala was "Onegin," Cranko's most successful three-act ballet, originally rejected by Covent Garden's planners because it tells the same story as Tchaikovsky's opera. Like Macmillan's recent "Mao," with which it must inevitably be compared, it uses music by the composer of the opera, but taken entirely from other works. In Cranko's case this odd recipe works well, partly because Tchaikovsky is a more varied and more dramatic composer than Massenet, and because the Tchaikovsky pieces have been very skillfully selected and arranged by Kurt Heinz Solze.

Ingenuous

Cranko was remarkably ingenuous at telling the story en-



The late John Cranko whose Stuttgart Ballet has been performing his choreographies in London.

tirely in dance terms: the various pas de deux are not merely beautiful in themselves but always further the action. Marcia Haydee and Egon Madsen, who created the roles of Tatiana and Lensky nine years ago, still dance and act them superbly, and Heinz Kraus is now equally at home as Onegin, though for me he cannot equal the romantic intensity of Ray Barra, the creator of the role. The sets by Jürgen Rose are pretty and atmospheric; much prettier and more appropriate, to be honest, than Covent Garden's set for the Tchaikovsky opera, which by coincidence has been in the repertoire at the same time.

The gala ended with a touching silent tribute to Cranko: All the flowers presented to the company were laid out on the darkened stage, lit by a solitary spotlight. Next day the press unanimously hailed "Onegin" and the company. Business at the box-office, which had been slack, immediately spurred, resulting in sold-out houses for most of the 10-day season. The triple bill which followed was also a success, with critics making different choices of which of the three short Cranko ballets is the best, but all liking the mixture.

"Brouillards," to Debussy piano pieces, was Cranko's own favorite and it is easy to see why. It is full of inventive and original movements, and its moods range from the comedy of the puppet-like cakewalk through touching romanticism to virtuosic high spirits. "Traces," Cranko's last work, is dedicated to Valery and Galina Panyov and is a very theatrical and moving evocation of a woman haunted by her past in a concentration camp. Some people found the subject too serious, for balletic treatment, and it is not a work I myself would care to see very often, but there can be no doubt about its sincerity and the strength of Haydee's performance. "Initial R.B.M.E." is a showcase for the principals of the company to Brahms's Second Piano Concerto. It is exhilarating and the dancing is stunning. Richard Cragun's controlled virtuosity was a particular revelation, followed a few days later by the athleticism and forceful comic acting of his Petruccio in "The Taming of the Shrew."

This is not such a successful work as "Onegin," because Stokke's Scarlatti-based score is dull and undramatic, as are Elizabeth Dalton's sets. But again Cranko has told the story brilliantly, with considerable comic invention. Some of the comedy is too crude, but the pas de deux in which Kate and Petruccio knock each other about, and the wedding scene in which he forces her to nod her head and trips her into kneeling, are brilliant. Haydee's Kate is a tough little mix. She is as credible holding her fists up in preparation to box, as she is playing the gentle and soulful Tatiana. In the second cast, Brigit Zell and Vladimir Kio danced and acted so well that nobody seeing the ballet for the first time would be conscious of missing anything.

Triple Bill

Last night's final triple bill was in no sense an anticlimax. It included the only non-Cranko work of the season, "Voluntaries," made as a tribute to Cranko by Glen Teiley, the American choreographer who takes over the Stuttgart company in the fall. It is the most exuberant pure-dance of missing anything.

A New Reading Device for Blind Gets U.S. Patent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (INVT).—A machine that reads printed matter for the blind has been patented by the Veterans Administration. Called the Cognodictor, it recognizes and rapidly pronounces one letter after another, grouping them by words.

The inventors are Archibald Mauch, president of the Mauch Laboratories, Dayton, Ohio, and Glendon Smith, the center's senior project engineer.

The machine can be operated at 100 words a minute. The user places a probe on the material he wants read. He hears to understand rapidly pronounced letters instead of syllables.

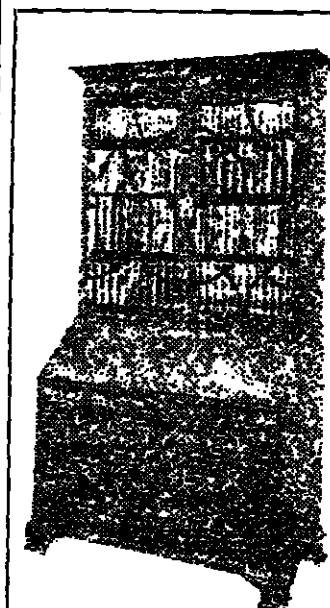
Production of the machine is expected to begin next year, under license from the Veterans Administration.

work he has made, with marvelous opportunities for Haydee, Cragun and the other dancers. Cranko's "Concerto for Flute and Harp," precisely and stylishly danced by Judith Reyn, Heinz Kraus, Joye Cuoco and Bernd Berg, heading an all-male corps de ballet, seemed perfectly fitted to its gentle Mozart music.

The Stuttgart Ballet ends its first London season tonight leaving audiences anxious to see the company back soon, with a bigger repertoire including Cranko's "Swan Lake" and "Romeo and Juliet," and before Cranko's works are robbed of their authenticity or the company changes its character. Teiley may lead it alone, exciting new paths, but it could hardly have better dancers or a more varied repertoire than it has today.

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ON THE ARTS AGENDA

A British Library exhibition of writings on papyrus is on view in the British Museum's special exhibition gallery to Oct. 27. The Egypt Exploration Society has donated about a quarter of the 70 items on display, some over 2,000 years old.

Kidspay II has been organized by the London Tate Gallery's education department for children aged 8-12. Sessions will be geared to the enjoyment and understanding of art and will relate to specific paintings in the Tate collections. The program, from Aug. 30 to Sept. 14, is free.

An exhibition of the works by Henry Fuseli will be on display at the Tate Gallery in London, from Feb. 19 to March 31, 1975, before going on to Hamburg and Paris. It will include the artist's paintings and drawings. The association between artist George Stubbs and potter Josiah Wedgwood is highlighted in a current Tate Gallery exhibition (to Aug. 18). The exhibition, which marks the 250th anniversary of Stubbs's birthday, features the artist's paintings in enamel on Wedgwood plaques.

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St. George's Anglican Church
17, Avenue de la Victoire (18e). Tel.: 720-
22-31, Sun. Masses 8:00 & 10:30 (Lange).

ART EXHIBITIONS						
LONDON - ROME - ZURICH						
Marlborough London Marlborough Fine Art, Ltd. 29 Old Bond Street, W.1. Summer Exhibition: Masters of the 19th & 20th Centuries Daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12:30.	Marlborough London Marlborough Graphics Ltd. 17 Old Bond Street, W.1. Victor Pasmore Daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12:30.	Marlborough Rome Marlborough Galleria d'Arte Via Gregoriana 5 Larry Bell Daily 9:30-6. 4-6:30 Monday morning closed.	Marlborough Zurich Marlborough Galerie AG Villa Rosau, Glarischstrasse 10 Lynn Chadwick Until 31 August. Daily 10a. Sat. 10a.			
PARIS						
Wally Findlay Galleries International New York - Chicago - Paris - London - Beverly Hills AUGUST festival of arts featuring artists represented exclusively by our galleries SIMBARI - MICHEL-HENRY - LE PHO KIANG - SEBIRE - MAIK - NEVOA CASSIGNET - FILLON - MOSSI GANTNER - ARDISONE ADAMOFF, ADICKES, ANDREOLI, AUGER, BOURG, FAHREN, JESSUP, LARUSE, MUNKOV, OLIVARY, POUSETTE, ROCHER, THOMAS, TREMBLO, WU CAO DAA, WOL-QUADRAS ; portraits Impressionists, post-impressionists 2, av. Matignon - Paris 8e Tel. 225-70-74 Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m.-7 p.m., and Wally Findlay George V Hotel George V - 225.35.30 31, av. George V - Paris 8e daily 10 a.m. - 9 p.m., Sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.	Galerie de France 3, St. Honoré, 8e 265.69.37 - 265.73.69 HARTUNG 11 juin - 12 octobre œuvres graphiques ABCD 36, rue des St-Pères Paris 7e 222.13.32 12 juin - 31 juillet 1er septembre - 30 septembre MONTE CARLO SMITH FINE ART "Le Beau, Art, Princesse-Grace Monte-Carlo. Tel.: 981 30-73-47 Tel. 225-70-74 Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m.-7 p.m., and Wally Findlay George V Hotel George V - 225.35.30 31, av. George V - Paris 8e daily 10 a.m. - 9 p.m., Sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.			LONDON LONDON ARTS GALLERY 22 New Bond Street, London W1 01-493 0645 19th Century Master PAINTINGS SCULPTURE & DRAWINGS 15th-20th Century GRAFICS. MARJORIE FARR GALLERY 285 Kings Rd., Chelsea, S.W.3. Works on Paper by MOORE, NICOLSON, NOLAN, PIPER, SUTHERLAND, etc.; also GRAFICS. Open Saturday. Closed Mondays. ALVIN GALLERY by JAMES BAILEY "Victorian Animals" 10 Grosvenor St., W.1. Old Bond St. LEFEBRE GALLERY Contemporary Paintings and Drawings on view Weddays 10.5. Sat. 10.1. 30 Bruton Street, London W1X2ED. Tel.: 01-492-1372 3. HELLER GALLERY 11 Henrietta Place, London, W.1. Tel.: 01-636 8184. CONTEMPORARY TAPESTRIES Mon. to Fri. 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m.		ZURICH Galerie Spink Brussels, sculptures from India and Southeast Asia. Chinese ceramics and tape. Tuesday-Friday, 9-12:30. Sat. 10-6. Schiffstrasse 12, Hochplatz 8001 Zurich. Tel.: 01-325422. BASEL Galerie d'Art Moderne, Rüttenstrasse 28 August until end October. VIENNA - COLOGNE - NEW YORK GALERIE ARIADNE Vienna 1: Marktgasse 6 & 7. Tel.: 423.04. Cologne: A. Hahnstrasse 2. Tel.: 211.042. New York: 410 W. Broadway. Tel.: 922-66.12. Rainer, Hunderwasser, Brasser, Fuchs, Schieler, Korah, Casullo, Rubin, Kihl, Faintner — Drawings — Graphics. Changeable on request. U.S.A. PHYLLIS LUCAS GALLERY Old Prints - Signed Graphics Publisher Exclusive DALI Graphics & other Artists EXHIBITION: FLOWER PAINTINGS AND GRAPHICS 981 2d St. N.Y., N.Y. 10022 (52nd St.) Illustr. Color DALL Catalog 1st Foreign \$2
ROME GALLERIA NAVAGHAN Piazza S. Marco 30-A. Tel.: 703.021 Recent Acquisitions Alekisinsky, Appel, I. de Long, Hartung, Liscio, Pierre Vassier, Sculptures by Zenner. ONE MAN SHOW by FOSTAS BONGA 11th August SCNEIDER Roma International Sculpture by MISO TRAFFEL.						

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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Dollar Hits 2-Year High in Tokyo

YO, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—The dollar rose to its highest point in more than two years in Tokyo today, as the yen fell to its lowest point in the same period.

The dollar reached 304.40 yen, its highest point since June, 1972, as the yen fell to its lowest point in the same period.

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Stocks Plunge As Yen Falter

Finance Ministry deposited an estimated \$280 million to ease the pressure of their borrowing from the Eurodollar pool. The banks have been borrowing heavily from the pool to finance oil purchases, but they have been reaching limits.

News of the yen's fall accelerated a downturn on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, where losses were spread over a wide front.

The market average lost 65.42 to close at 4,596.10, its lowest level since January.

But there was one bright spot. The International Trade and Industry Ministry (MITI) announced that Japan's exports in

July were at record levels, reflecting the continued drive to offset a domestic business slump and efforts to earn foreign currency to pay for imports.

MITI reported that the value of certified exports totaled \$5,699 billion in July, an increase of 60.8 per cent over July, 1973.

The previous monthly record was \$5.19 billion last June. The ministry said exports in July to the United States rose 50 per cent over July last year.

Exports to Southeast Asia were up 51 per cent and to Western Europe rose 28 per cent.

On the domestic front, Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka today gave his cabinet ministers two months in which to frame emergency measures to deal with inflation.

Currency Swaps Raised
TOKYO, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ).—The government has decided to raise its ceiling on the amount of foreign currency that can be swapped into yen by foreign banks operating in Japan, central bank officials said today.

The overall ceiling, which has remained unchanged since February 1972, would be raised by "perhaps 30 per cent" effective Monday, they said.

The move is designed to increase the supply of dollars in the foreign exchange market here, where a shortage of the U.S. currency has in recent days driven the price of the dollar sharply upward.

The nervous trading dropped the Financial Times index of 30 industrial shares 3.5 points to a new low for the year of 252.1—a level not seen for 15 years.

The index has been setting new lows all this week as a result of the gloomy economic outlook and the political uncertainty about when the minority Labor government would seek new elections.

The latest decline follows the disclosure of a "striking collapse in business optimism" shown in a survey of 1,221 firms announced by the Confederation of British Industry yesterday.

Prices have fallen more than 10 per cent in the past two weeks alone, within some 23 billion of the valuations of leading companies. Brokers said the only hope was that the plunge in values might prove to be the "panic liquidation" which normally signals a sharp break in the market.

Surplus Cut In Germany's Payments
FRANKFURT, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's basic payments surplus narrowed to a preliminary 750 million deutsche marks in June from a revised 3.06 billion in May, the Bundesbank reported today.

The basic payments balance, widely seen as a key indicator for the country's payments situation, takes into account only current accounts—merchandise trade and "invisible" such as tourism and shipping costs—and long-term capital movements.

There was an overall payments deficit in June of 361 million DM, compared with a revised surplus of 1.30 billion DM in May. The surplus of 3.06 billion DM in June, 1973.

The current account, an important indicator within the basic balance, showed a preliminary surplus of 860 million DM in June, compared with a revised surplus of 3.38 billion DM in May, but up from a surplus of 55 million in June a year ago.

The basic payments balance in the first half of 1974 rose to a surplus of 12.68 billion DM from 12.72 billion DM 2 years ago. The overall first-half balance was in surplus by 2.89 billion DM, compared to a surplus of 15.38 billion DM a year ago.

Court to Study \$51 Million Loss Of Japanese Firm
TOKYO, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ).—Net liabilities of Nihon Netsuoku Kogyo Co. totaled 15.3 billion yen (about \$51 million) when the company asked for receiver in court today.

Previously, only gross liability data had been made available on the air conditioning and heating concern.

The court is investigating whether Nihon Netsuoku and its chief manufacturing subsidiary, Aeronautics Co., should be liquidated or rehabilitated. Aeronautics' net liabilities were put at 5.2 billion yen.

Tokumatsu Aoki said a full report will be submitted to the court in a week or so. The report is expected to disclose large-scale window dressing of financing taken on during the past several accounting periods and other business irregularities, officials said.

Meanwhile, Nihon Kaihatsu Co., a real estate firm affiliated with Nihon Netsuoku Co., has asked for a receiver, the Tokyo district court said today.

The company, which has gross liabilities estimated at 25 billion yen, is the third-largest Japanese firm to fall this year. Nihon Netsuoku and Aeronautics, with combined gross liabilities of about \$2.3 billion yen, was the largest.

Government Aids \$30 Million Investment VW Diversifying to Cattle In Brazil's Amazon Basin

By Marvin Howe

RIO DE JANEIRO (NYT).—Volkswagen is diversifying in Brazil for the first time—into cattle.

The Brazilian subsidiary of the West German auto maker, which is Brazil's biggest automobile manufacturer, has now begun a \$30 million cattle industry in the Amazon basin area.

VW's new venture reflects a shift in the Brazilian government's Amazon policy to place emphasis on the participation of large companies, rather than small settlers, for the development of the vast virgin forest area.

The VW cattle farm covers 56,000 acres and is situated at Santana do Araguaia, near a branch of the Amazon River in the northern state of Para.

Wolfgang Franz Sauer, president of VW of Brazil and of the new cattle-raising enterprise, Vale do Rio Cristalino, presented the company's new plans to the Amazon development agency last month.

The company, according to a spokesman, "is expecting approval at any time" and thus has already begun clearing 28,000 acres of forest for grazing land. The rest of the land must be kept forested, according to conservation laws.

By 1982, VW plans to be producing 120,000 head of cattle—mainly for export to the European Economic Community, Japan and the United States, company sources said.

"We went into the cattle industry for economic reasons and in answer to the government's appeal to large companies to participate in the development of the Amazon," a company spokesman said recently.

The economic reasons are clear. The Amazon development agency is offering extremely attractive incentives for investment in priority areas. These apply to companies ready to go into the area by Dec. 31, 1974.

The VW spokesman described them as comprising a 50 per cent income-tax reduction for 10 years and exemption from duty and taxes on machinery and equipment imported for the Amazon area project.

VW officials have acknowledged that two-thirds of the \$30 million investment will result from investment incentives.

In Terms of Per Capita National Income
Japan Seen Catching Up to U.S. by 1985

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO.—Herman Kahn, the Hudson Institute director who first predicted that Japan would surpass the United States in gross national product (GNP), now thinks Japan will catch up in terms of per capita national income—GNP by 1985.

But he had predicted that accomplishment by the year 2000.

The "think tank" specialist, often consulted by the U.S. Defense Department, said Japan was overestimating the burden of its new oil import bill and wage hikes.

Oil prices, he declared, are bound to come down. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is now producing 33 million barrels of oil a day but the world is consuming only 30 million barrels, he said.

"In September, every storage tank in the world will be full," he said.

"If the Arabs were Japanese, they could get together and agree on a production cutback to sustain the price of oil. But they aren't Japanese," he said.

Europeans, Arabs, Latins Study Buying Fairchild Jets

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (NYT).—A number of Western European, Middle Eastern and South American governments are studying the purchase of A10 close support planes produced by Fairchild Republic division of Fairchild Industries, according to reliable sources.

A Defense Department official confirmed yesterday that Iran, which has already ordered 80 of the Grumman Corp.'s F4 Phantom fighter planes, has asked the U.S. government for "basic information" on the A10s. But a well-placed source at Fairchild Industries indicated that when a Fairchild delegation visited Iran recently, the government had expressed an interest in acquiring as many as 50 A10 planes.

The Air Force plans to buy 725 A10s for a total cost of \$2.3 billion, and a week ago the Defense Department gave its final approval for the project.

In a telephone interview, Thomas Turner, Fairchild's vice-president for marketing, said that the design and performance of the A10 were being discussed with Thailand, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Kuwait, Canada, Israel and Britain.

U.S. Tax Writers Cut Depletion Allowance

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—The House Ways and Means Committee voted today to reduce the oil depletion tax allowance benefit this year to 15 per cent from 22 per cent and to phase it out completely by 1978.

The depletion allowance currently is worth more than \$2 billion a year in tax savings to the oil industry.

U.S. Mapping Top Probe of Price-Fixing

Major Industries Are Called Special Target

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (NYT).—Thomas Kauper, head of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division, said today that his office was launching a drive aimed at uncovering price-fixing and other actions that restrain competition in major industries.

Industries dominated by a few companies will be the particular target of this "intensive review," Mr. Kauper said.

He said his legal and economic staffs intended to examine those "concentrated" industries for evidence of price rigidity and other behavior that could not be explained in terms of market supply and demand. The staff will also look for evidence that new companies are being kept out of various industries and markets by illegal means and for other anti-competitive behavior.

Mr. Kauper made his comments in a speech to a group of House Republicans that had asked him to appear before them.

In his uncompromising defense of strict anti-trust enforcement policies, Mr. Kauper rejected the philosophy of "those who cry that times are tough and the best way to help American business compete, both at home and abroad, is to relax the anti-trust laws."

Independent Position
His response to such appeals, Mr. Kauper said, "is to demand facts and figures to show precisely how competition weakens an industry's ability to compete."

"Such evidence is seldom forthcoming," he added.

Mr. Kauper's statement appeared to be in conflict with one made last week by Roy Ash, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, and possibly with a statement by President Nixon.

Both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ash, although vague in their comments, indicated a belief that some change in emphasis in traditional anti-trust enforcement was desirable and would help the fight against inflation.

U.S. Jobless Up Slightly in July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP).—The nation's unemployment rate showed little change from June to July, rising slightly from 5.2 to 5.3 per cent, the government reported today.

Unemployment has hovered between 5 per cent and 5.2 per cent since the beginning of the year. July's increase was not considered significant by the Labor Department.

The administration's chief economic coordinator, Kenneth Rush, told Congress yesterday that the President's policies of economic restraint and budget cuts were likely to cause the unemployment rate to move up to between 5.5 and 6 per cent by the year's end.

But private economists, among them Walter Heller, who testified before Congress yesterday, predicted an unemployment rate of about 7 per cent by next year.

The Labor Department also said that wages rose only about half as much last month as in both May and June, the first two months after the lifting of wage-price controls.

The department's hourly earnings index went up 0.5 per cent in July. It increased 0.9 per cent in May and 1.1 per cent in June.

Company Report
First Half
Revenue (millions) \$75.8 237.5
Profits (millions) 50.4 48.3
Per Share .089 .093

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Russians Buy Copper, Nickel Plant

A consortium of three Finnish companies has signed a contract to deliver a giant copper and nickel smelting plant to the Soviet Union, worth about \$312 million. The plant will be located at the mouth of the Yenisei River in Siberia and will produce 100,000 tons of nickel and 200,000 tons of copper a year. Delivery by the Finnish consortium—representing the engineering corporations Rauma-Ropola, Outokumpu and Ahlstrom—is scheduled for 1978-79.

Takeda Chemical Earnings Outlook

Takeda Chemical Industries, Japan's largest pharmaceutical producer, has raised its net profit estimate for the six months ending Sept. 30 to around 4.2 billion yen (about \$14 million) from the original forecast of 4 billion yen. Takeda Kiyama, managing director, attributes the upward revision in net profit to smooth sales in the pharmaceutical sector, increased demand for insecticides and brisk exports. He says that sales for the current half-year will reach "at least" its initial forecast of 120 billion yen, up from 119.34 billion yen in the preceding half and up from 105.41 billion yen a year earlier.

CFP Seeks Bigger Stake in U.K.

The U.K. subsidiary of Cie. Francaise des Petroles (CFP) is negotiating to buy the gasoline distribution network of Atlantic Richfield in Britain. Acquisition of the network would give the

U.S. Mapping Top Probe of Price-Fixing

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A consortium of three Finnish companies has signed a contract to deliver a giant copper and nickel smelting plant to the Soviet Union, worth about \$312 million. The plant will be located at the mouth of the Yenisei River in Siberia and will produce 100,000 tons of nickel and 200,000 tons of copper a year. Delivery by the Finnish consortium—representing the engineering corporations Rauma-Ropola, Outokumpu and Ahlstrom—is scheduled for 1978-79.

Takeda Chemical Earnings Outlook

Takeda Chemical Industries, Japan's largest pharmaceutical producer, has raised its net profit estimate for the six months ending Sept. 30 to around 4.2 billion yen (about \$14 million) from the original forecast of 4 billion yen. Takeda Kiyama, managing director, attributes the upward revision in net profit to smooth sales in the pharmaceutical sector, increased demand for insecticides and brisk exports. He says that sales for the current half-year will reach "at least" its initial forecast of 120 billion yen, up from 119.34 billion yen in the preceding half and up from 105.41 billion yen a year earlier.

CFP Seeks Bigger Stake in U.K.

The U.K. subsidiary of Cie. Francaise des Petroles (CFP) is negotiating to buy the gasoline distribution network of Atlantic Richfield in Britain. Acquisition of the network would give the

Prices on NYSE Mixed As Turnover Slows

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (NYT).—Prices closed mixed on the New York Stock Exchange today after six straight declining sessions.

Analysts noted little investor response to news that July unemployment was up slightly from June and that First National City Bank held its prime rate unchanged at 12 per cent.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 1.48 to 783.58. However, declining issues outnumbered gains by about 740 to 560.

Volume totaled 10.11 million shares compared with 11.47 million yesterday.

Analysts regarded the industrial average gain as technical following a prolonged and steep decline.

Among advancing issues, Halliburton gained 1 to 131 1/4. American Home Products rose 1 1/8 to 25. Texas Instruments gained 1 to 83 5/8 and Liggett & Myers added 1 to 28 1/8.

Wesco Financial rose 5 to 13 1/2. Blue Chip Stamp rose 1 1/2 to 150.00. Wesco shares, which would give it a 64 per cent stake.

Northwest Pipeline advanced 2 1/8 to 14 1/8 after a halt in trading. The company declared an initial quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share. Lone Star announced a 20-year contract to sell Northwest natural gas.

Procter & Gamble lost 3 1/2 to 90 3/4. Digital Equipment fell 1 1/2 to 87 1/4. Merck dropped 1 1/8 to 65 1/8. Johnson & Johnson was off 3 1/2 to 91.

Gold slipped, as the price of London gold was \$290 lower on the day. Dome Mines was down 1 7/8 to 58 7/8. ASA 3 to 93. Campbell Red Lake 1 1/8 to 40 5/8 and Homestake Mining 1 3/4 to 57 1/8.

The American Stock Exchange index slipped 39 to 76.65. Syntax was most active, adding 1 1/8 to 36 1/4. Hartz Mountain at 11 1/8 was unchanged, while LCA Corp. shot 3/8 to 1 1/8 and Imperial Oil "A" was down 1/8 to 29 3/8.

On the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter, the industrial average fell by 0.43 to 68.20.

An announcement that the Treasury had set a 9 per cent coupon on its two note issues today prompted further heavy selling on the bond market.

The two notes are expected to come to the market with fairly hefty discounts next week.

From an acute shortage of Treasury paper in the middle of last week, the market now finds itself with a plethora of marketable bonds, bills and notes.

In Chicago, grain futures fell the daily permissible limit with traders trying to sell following cooler temperatures and more rain in Midwest crop-growing areas. Wheat and soybeans were down the limit of 20 cents a bushel, with corn and oats off 10 and six cents, respectively.

In New York, metal markets were under renewed selling. Silver dropped sharply and was down the maximum trading limit of 20 cents a contract. Copper fell in response to selling pressure in silver and uncertainties in industry labor talks.

Wall Street Calls For Help From The White House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (WP).—An ad hoc committee of Wall Street leaders depended on the White House yesterday, asking President Nixon to create a new agency that would be solely concerned with insuring the health of the nation's capital-raising mechanism.

The group, headed by Salim Lewis, senior partner of Bear, Stearns & Co., the investment banking firm, met with Treasury Secretary William Simon, presidential counselor Kenneth Rush and special trade representative William Eberle.

After the meeting, spokesmen for the group said they were told the proposal deserved more thought but would not be an easy thing to bring about.

"It is our opinion that the breakdown in the ability of our corporations and municipalities to raise capital is at a critical stage, and appropriate governmental attention to this matter must be given the highest priority," the group said in a letter to President Nixon.

They proposed that the President "appoint an individual or create an office with sole responsibility to assure that our capital markets remain adequately viable to allow them to effectively raise the capital required by this nation."

The proposed agency would be able to recommend legislation and coordinate policy with the Federal Reserve Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Treasury Department and the Justice Department.

Among reasons given for the current impairment of the equity and debt markets were "an inadequate tax structure for giving proper incentive for people to take risks, a pervasive criticism of all our institutions and an unacceptably high rate of inflation."

At a press conference, the leaders found themselves hard pressed to specify what kinds of actions could be taken by a new agency to return the stock and bond markets to a healthier state that were separate from general economic and monetary policy, which is in the hands of the Fed and presumably would be outside the jurisdiction of

[illegible]

تحتفظ من الاصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

هكذا عن الأصل

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

Airlines.

748 Cassell Off	\$ 111	11	11 + 1/4
645 Calamesa	\$ 596	612	612 +
6180 Chamela	\$ 234	230	232 -
1962 Chietian D	\$ 504	504	-
3538 Choe Will	\$ 141	140	141 - 1/2
1245 C Holiday	\$ 554	554	-
2500 Cing	\$ 215	215	216 - 1/2
1580 C Rambler	\$ 291	291	291 + 1/2
500 Can Distrib	\$ 496	496	496 - 1/2
1700 Can Distrib	\$ 496	496	496 - 1/2
1780 Conve S + I	\$ 496	496	496 - 1/2
715 Cruz Inflr	\$ 796	796	796 -
1525 D A	\$ 426	426	426 + 1/2
1768 Dickinson	\$ 916	916	916 -
400 Dotasco	\$ 294	294	294 - 1/2
2244 Doran	\$ 512	512	512 -
3028 Dubois & A	\$ 512	512	512 - 1/2
3595 East Mai	\$ 516	516	516 -
1500 E Prince	\$ 776	776	776 -
2475 Falcon C	\$ 111	104	104 -
5460 Falcon	\$ 344	334	344 - 1/2
135 McLean H A	\$ 716	716	716 -
1980 MB Ltd	\$ 25	25	25 -
220 Madison	\$ 96	96	96 -
708 Matigini	\$ 1316	1316	1316 - 1/2
54 Mel Stores	\$ 916	916	916 -
523 Micromet	\$ 426	426	426 - 1/2
469 Murphy	\$ 469	469	469 - 1/2
159 Mel Trust	\$ 1316	1316	1316 - 1/2
429 Noranda A	\$ 376	376	376 - 1/2
11179 Nor Elect	\$ 24	24	24 - 1/2
260 O A	\$ 380	410	420 +
523 OSF Ind	\$ 596	596	596 -
561 Oschawa A	\$ 596	596	596 + 1/2
1395 Pano	\$ 1416	1416	1416 -
238 Pancard P	\$ 916	916	916 - 1/2
100 Petroleum	\$ 20	20	20 + 1/2
1845 Petrol Point	\$ 1516	1516	1516 - 1/2
7 Pitts C	\$ 1016	1016	1016 -
55 Placer	\$ 19	19	19 - 1/2
2595 Que Sturg	\$ 716	716	716 - 1/2

Music

From rock sessions to jazz, the Tribune keeps you current on the current European musical scene. And you'll find lots of concert announcements in the advertising columns of the newspaper.

Airlines.

Audience-conscious airlines place more advertising in the Herald Tribune than in any other European newspaper. Why? The Tribune's the most significant European news read, and it's on the stand at more than 8500 newsstands every day.

News.

Reporting as objectively as possible, from a background to put it in perspective — that we call news. Interpret this needed editorial column as you have the Tribune — European international news.

Food.

The fine art of good eating is a favorite European pastime — and our readers eat up the Tribune's food articles. Where to eat what, and how much, is covered regularly in the feature pages of the International Herald Tribune.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

What they're wearing in Paris



**Please rush by return mail my
IHT-Shirts!**

denim-blue too, quality
with burgundy printed
International Herald Tribune
Size 1, men's regular \$7
Size 3, adult's \$7
Children to age 12 \$4
e print. Coupon will
used for your mailing
This offer must be
to European ad-
es.

Enclosed is my cheque/money order in one of
the following currencies: French Franc, U.S.
Dollars, Belgian Francs, Swiss Francs, German
Mark, British Sterling, Swedish Kroner, Danish
Kroner, Norwegian Krone, Dutch Florin.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____
Country _____

3-71

your order to: International Herald Tribune, T-Shirts, 21 Rue de Berli
-PARIS, Cedex 08, France.

Food

Food.
The fine art of eating is a favorite European pastime. Gourmets eat up the Tribune's food articles. Where to eat, what for how much, is covered regularly in the feature pages of the International Herald Tribune.

Wall St

Did you lose a paper fortune yesterday? Missing in cocoa? Find it in the *daily* Wall St. Listings in the Tribune.

We cover both New and American exchange, mutual funds and commodity prices, too. Every day of the week.

Comment

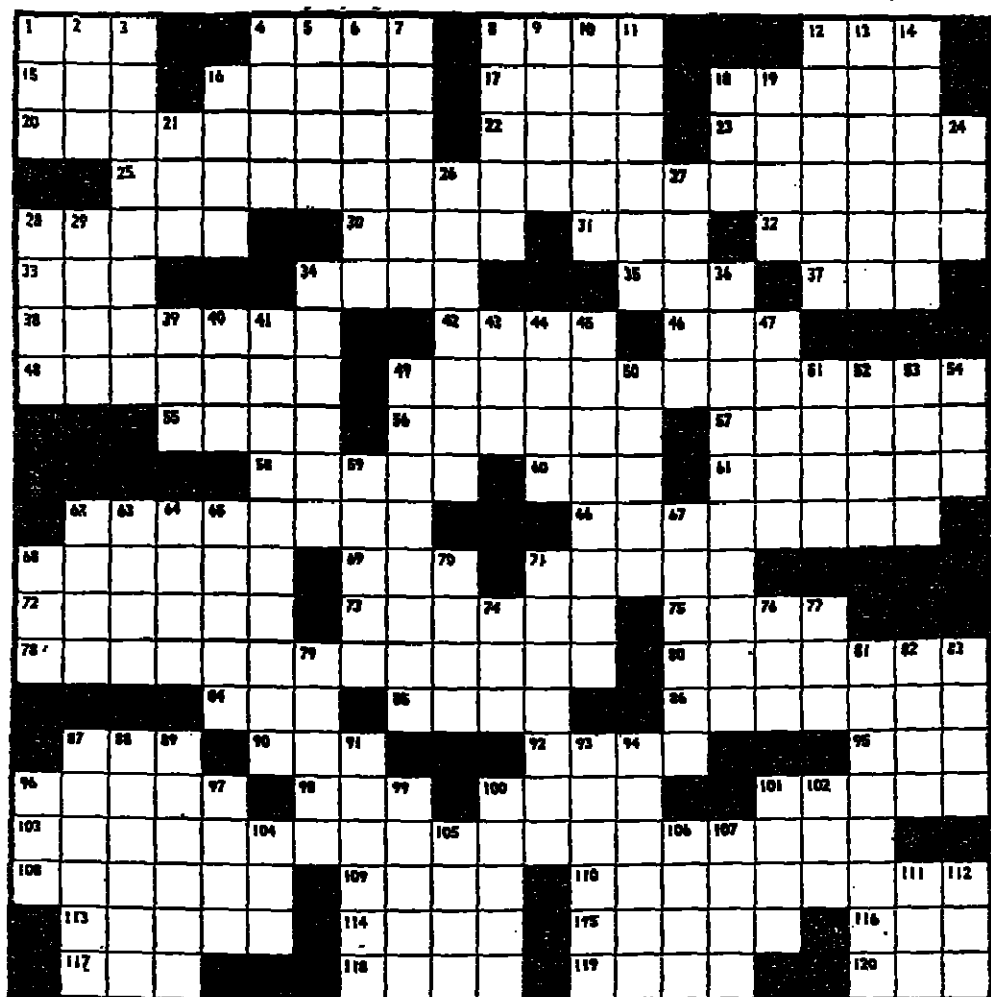
James Reston, C.L.
Muller, Joseph Kraft, Russell
Muller, Art Buchwald —
read them in the Tribune.
And these are just a few
of the editorial commentators
whose signed columns
appear in this inter-
national newspaper.

Airlines

THINKS.
Audience-conscious air-
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Why? The Tribune's the
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s read, and it's on
at more than 8500
ssstands every day.

Edited by
WILL WENG

HOUSING PROJECT—By Ruth N. Schultz



<p>ACROSS</p> <p>1 Smelter or BQ 3 Cart 4 Maori canoe 12 Literary initials 13 Council 16 O.S. 17 Burden 18 Stage front 19 Stage of a sort 20 Alkali 21 Safar! man 22 Recipe for beating 23 Dickens 24 Pocket 29 Suffix in biology 31 Sea bird 32 Crystal 33 Literary measure 34 Withered 35 Slate-Abbr. 36 Pre-grads 37 Major or Santa 42 Miss West et al. 44 Followers of aIs 45 Ethical rep. 46 Bow 48 Commander 53 Salvador 54 French Fr. 57 Deductible to old grandma 58 Juice 59 Want 60 Confrent 62 Chinese to joke</p>	<p>ACROSS</p> <p>66 Photography 67 Plane 68 Engineer or big 69 Signal 71 Kind of ore 72 Sandstone 73 Change for 10 74 Linen 75 Douglas attire 76 81 Japanese coin 82 Dickens' rep. 83 Burlesque artist 84 Brazilian tree 90 Zero 93 London gallery 94 "Sale" 95 Spoiled kids 96 Peacocks 97 "The Abbr. 100 English slang 101 Like sea water 102 Where "WTB" is calling 103 "The Abbr. 104 Sarcasm 110 Habituation 115 High range 116 Literary measure 117 Come up again 118 Stadium sound 119 "Or time 122 "Mind the music and the 123 "The 129 Ship's branch 137 Underland</p>
<p>DOWN</p> <p>1 Hot or grand 2 Farming; Abbr. 3 Priests' Club 4 Zen 5 Roadster or cat 6 Juvenile premium 7 Reading 8 Legend; Prefix 9 Writer Thomas 10 Seed 11 Place for a German chef 11 At the 12 Beauty tire 13 Paul's partner 14 Villages 15</p>	<p>DOWN</p> <p>16 Tonic acids 18 Beekman's 19 20 Caraxes 21 Follows; Suffix 22 Hop; sides 23 "The 24 "Mind the music and the 25 "The 26 "The 27 "The 28 "The 29 All Babs, for 30 34 Rock islander</p>

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MADRID.....	32	59 Clear
MILAN.....	31	58 Clear
MONTREAL.....	31	58 Cloudy
MOSCOW.....	29	62 Cloudy
MUNICH.....	26	79 Cloudy
NEW YORK.....	21	84 Clear
NICE.....	26	79 Clear
OSLO.....	31	69 Cloudy
PARIS.....	24	75 Cloudy
PRAGUE.....	24	75 Cloudy
ROME.....	30	86 Clear
SOFA.....	29	84 Clear
STOCKHOLM.....	22	87 Cloudy
TEHRAN.....	37	81 Clear
TEL AVIV.....	31	88 Clear
TUNIS.....	27	81 Clear
VENICE.....	30	96 Clear
VIENNA.....	31	88 Clear
WASHINGTON.....	29	84 Cloudy
ZURICH.....	27	81 Clear

(Forecasters' readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

NOTES ON LIFE

By Theodore Dreiser. Edited by Marguerite Tjader and John J. McAleer. University of Alabama. 346 pp. \$14.50.

Reviewed by Jack Salzman

THERE was a time when Theodore Dreiser's manuscripts were eagerly sought by publishing houses and when the appearance of a new Dreiser book was considered to be a literary "event." But now, almost 30 years after his death, Dreiser is little read and the publication of a new Dreiser is accompanied by little fanfare. In fact, today, "Notes on Life" will not do much. I think, to revive interest in him. It is a book for Dreiser scholars, and I'm afraid, only for them.

Dreiser began working on "Notes on Life" as early as 1920, but it was only with the success of "An American Tragedy" in 1927 that he had enough financial security to explore in a systematic way his interest in human behavior and the most recent theories of physiologists and psychologists. By the time of his death in December, 1945, Dreiser had compiled thousands of sheets of notes which he had hoped on writing together as "Life and the Meaning of Man's Existence." His views of life and the meaning of man's existence. It is from this mass of material that Marguerite Tjader has put together "Notes on Life." The problem with it is simple enough: Dreiser just was not a thinker, a philosopher. What he has to say is of interest only to the extent that it is the author of "Sister Carrie" and "An American Tragedy" who is struggling, sometimes desperately, to give meaning to his life; there is very little that is of intrinsic interest in Dreiser's world view.

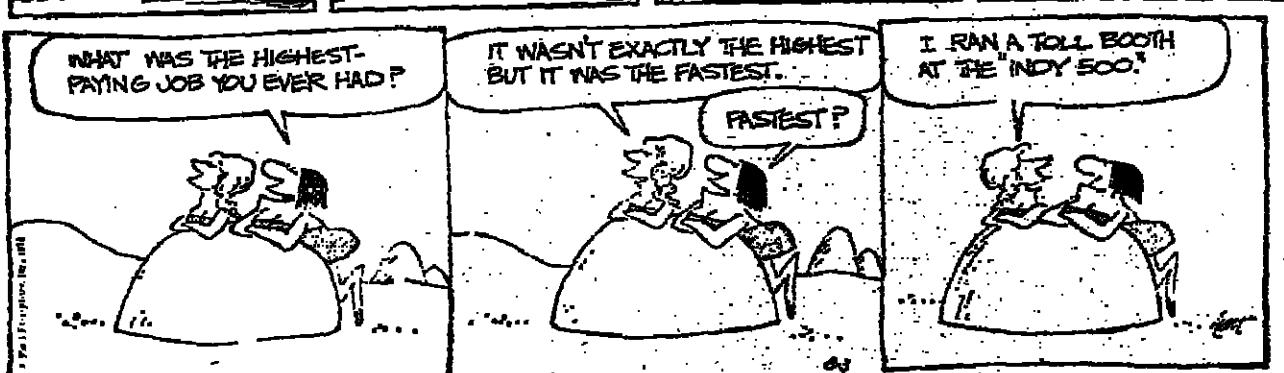
U.S. Scientists To Sound Out Pyramid Room

MENLO PARK, Calif., Aug. 2 (AP).—A team of U.S. scientists will take a small portable "sounder" to Egypt next month in an effort to locate a suspected secret chamber in the pyramid of Khefen.

Egyptologists say Khafren, son of Cheops, may have used more imaginary architecture than his father, who was buried in the Great Pyramid. While a chamber was found in Khafren's pyramid, Khafren's mummy wasn't. Therefore, the reasoning goes, there must be another chamber to be found.

The battery-powered sounder should be able to find the chamber, says physicist Lambert Dolphin Jr. of the Stanford Research Institute. The sounder would emit a frequency of ultrasonic pulses which penetrate stone, sand or earth. Mr. Dolphin says. When a wave hits a different density—such as an empty space—part of it bounces back at

The Washington Post

B.
C.

DENNIS THE MENACE



YOU HEARD HIM, HENRY... JUST PUNCH THE ~~ADULT~~ BUT



JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the **SIMPSON ANSWER** here

46.  -  47.

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's: Jumbies FLUKE BORAX EXHORT LEEWAY.
Answer: Such meat can't be cooked very well—RARE

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

August 2, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (r)-regularly; (i)-irregularly.

(v) for the B.T. (d)-day;	16.33	(v) Westport C. Co. Fund.....	\$12.57
(vi) Alexander Fund.....	\$6.33	(v) American Group Fund.....	\$34.50
(vii) American Fund.....	\$6.33	(v) Japan Selection Fund.....	\$11.74
(viii) American Fund.....	\$6.33	(v) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.74
AMERICAN EQUITY S.A.:		JARDINE FLEMING:	
(i) Global.....	\$F50.00	(i) Jardine Sel. Trust.....	\$52.75
(ii) Apollo (Temps) Iss. pr.	\$F44.16	(ii) Jardine Sel. Trust.....	\$52.75
(iii) Apollo Fund S.A.	\$F50.00	(iii) Jardine Selection Inv.....	\$13.85
(iv) Apollo Fund S.A.	\$F50.00	(iv) K&S Invest. Fund.....	\$5.45
(v) Australia Selection Fund.....	\$4.15	(v) K&S Invest. Fund.....	\$5.45
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هكذا من الأصل

to be frightened." But
he will be back tomorrow
the second day of trials
will be a day away
first grand prix drive.

his formula-one season. Ashley was driving a 1000 car while Tom Brabbs' name is on the team's driver. He moved over to the Shadow team and is now in place in the driver's seat taken by David Purley, who is on the program. He is to qualify at the last race in Brands Hatch. Unfortunately,

and car will probably
in the back of the field
As of now, the front
taken by Ferrari team-
Lauda, a point behind

ates Defeats
on 6-3 6-3

nnis Classic
ILLE, Ky., Aug. 3
 Defending champion
 rantes of Spain out-
 alme Pinto-Bravo of
 erday from the base-
 5-3, to move into the
 of the \$100,000 Na-
 ssic.
 eeded Tom Gorman,

...one of the best
ys I've had in a long
ked his way past Jun
pan 6-4, 8-4 in another

ed Stan Smith and
ded Arthur Ashe al-
ve gained the third

Solomon, winner of the Star-News International Tuesday and here, beat Juan Gis-
4.
Seeds Advance
NATI, Aug. 2 (UPI).—
essen. Bob Lutz and
ley—the top three seeds
and two set-set victories
to advance to the

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man. No experience. Tel:
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LADY, 23, airline PR. ex-courier, speaks English, Russian, some French, is interested in travel, has U.S. immigration Box 191, Herald, Bank-1910 Vienna, Austria. 20.
American, LL.M., fluent German seeks location. Write: Box Herald, Paris.

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SECRETARY DURETRESS, Sephia-
sophisticated, highly

• organized American capable managing entire ware house and staff. Has capacity for multi-position. Free to relocate. Mr. Herald, Paris.

• chef-driver cooks also English speaking French and German. Take responsibility. I. U.S.A. Visa Free now. Position, Box 5,518, L.H.T., 11 Street, London, W.C2.

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• FEMALE, experienced, references, woman street and shopkeeper. Paris: 326-68-77.

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A MOTHER-TONGUE
...to assist our daughter in their school-work in their English, bring up to and from school. Also light private secretarial work in the Good driving experience.
Location: Sitges seaside of Barcelona. Nice environment plus a thousand things and frequently meals family starting end of responsibilities to study Spanish.

Sachil 7. Madrid 15.
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dle-aged lady as house-
 elegant southern home.
 Tennessee. French
 with fluent English.
 Salary and fare paid.
 and resume afloat:
 Harrison, Charles Harri-
 son Travel Service.
 Memphis, Tennessee.

R FOR PROFESSIONAL.
 French-English necessary.
 Other help. Own
 B. Goodman, 323 East

NET-P, no children, 2
ay. Call: 529-5536.

Emperor's New Clothes

if he did—even if he did. I am asking this august body—are we going to believe the word of a little boy or are we going to believe the word of our Emperor, the leader of the greatest empire in the world. Mr. Chairman, the Emperor says he had cloth on, it's good enough for me.

Chairman: The hearing is recessed until tomorrow at 10 a.m.

Preminger, O'Toole, 'Rosebud'


O'Toole took some time off from films, during which he rusticated in Ireland and had a feverish season with his alma mater, the Bristol Old Vic. "It seemed a marvelous idea before I did it. It's odd, I don't know how I managed to do three and a half years of it as a kid."

Before returning to the Bristol Old Vic, O'Toole spent a year quietly in his house in western Ireland: "I think that's why I plunged back into rep-


to the London Daily Express. The British Aircraft Corp. has confirmed that a BAC-111 was given an "executive conversion" at its factory in Burn and has been delivered to the Philippines. A BAC spokesman said that the plane had been ordered by the

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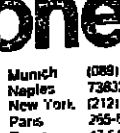
Your wife in the dark?



Tell her we're
the international
removal experts

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